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ALGERIA: NEW WAVE OF TERRORISM

European Woman Badly Wounded

Algiers, July 8.

The last 24 hours in Algeria were marked by a number of terrorist attacks by Algerian rebels especially in the Constantine area.

A European woman, wife of a policeman, was seriously wounded by a rebel terrorist last night in Jammapes, some 20 miles southeast of Philipsville. A Moslem was shot and killed by two terrorists on the streets of Bougie yesterday. Later, one of the terrorists was shot and killed by security forces.

A Moslem tax official was seriously wounded by a revolver shot near Djidjelli. A French army patrol discovered the bodies of two Moslems near Mansourah in the Djidjelli region.

A terrorist was shot and killed at Saint-Antoine in the Philippeville region last night when he attacked a French soldier with a razor.

Two Moslems were killed by rebels near Bedeau in the Oran region, early this morning, when a rebel unit attacked the Bedeau-El Gor Bus. The bus was set on fire by the rebels.—France-Presse.

Flaming Bottles

In Oran itself rebels threw flaming bottles of petrol at a Moslem cafe and a kiosk. Slight damage was caused. A third

(Continued on back page Col. 3)

SOLDIER SLAIN IN GUN BATTLE

Nicosia, July 8.

A British serviceman was killed tonight in a gun battle with terrorists near Morphou, 25 miles west of Nicosia.

An official statement said a British foot patrol challenged a group of four men near the Greek elementary school in Morphou.

In reply a burst of fire was directed at the Britons. The gunmen eventually fled after the exchange of fire had continued for some time.

They left behind three shotguns and one unexploded bomb.

The British serviceman who was killed died after being hit by terrorist gunfire during the battle. There were no reports of any other casualties.—Reuter.

SUCCEEDING IN EXPERIMENT

Toulouse, July 8.

Ten young Frenchmen living the life of perhistoric cavemen at Causses-Carennac, north of here, were today reported in good health after a week of their experiment.

A doctor observing the experiment, called "Operation Survival," reported that they were all a little thinner.

The "cavemen" are living on wild fruits and fish caught by hand.

They said the first three days were the worst because they were not then expert in catching fish by hand.

The cavemen plan to stay in their cave until July 15. They aim to carry out research into the effects of primitive living on modern man.—China Mail Special.

US Steel Strike

NO SIGN OF ANY SETTLEMENT

Pittsburgh, July 8.

The costly strike of 650,000 United Steel Workers slid into its second week today with the next move to break the contract deadlock between the Union and the industry apparently up to Washington.

Following an exploratory meeting with both sides last Thursday, the US Mediation Director, Mr Joseph Finnegan, said he was prepared to make another effort to get the stalled negotiations going again early this week, but hoped peace talks would have been started by then.

His hopes failed to materialise. Mr John Stephens, US Steel Corp. vice-president and chief industry negotiator, said this afternoon that there were "no developments". A Union spokesman agreed there was "not a thing doing".

EFFECTS SPREAD

Washington reports said Mr Finnegan would call on the USW president, Mr David McDonald, and the top negotiators for US Steel, Bethlehem and Republic to Washington in a day or so.

Meanwhile, the economic effects of the shutdown of 87 per cent of the nation's steel capacity were spreading. With 65,000 to 90,000 rail, truck and water transport workers already idle as a result of the walkout, about 40,000 miners will be furloughed or reduced to short work weeks when they return from their annual vacations on Tuesday.

CUSHIONED

Scattered shortages of steel were beginning to show up among steel-dependent manufacturers, but large inventories built up in pre-strike days cushioned the effects of the USW walkout.

No cracks appeared in the solid front of the steel companies against the USW demands for substantial wage increases, a full guaranteed annual wage programme, big pay premiums for weekend work and broad insurance programme improvements. The Steel Workers' pre-strike rate was $2.46 an hour. — United Press.

MAN KILLS POLICEMAN

Independence, Ohio, July 8.

A man, interrupted by police while he was parked with a woman in a wooded area, shot and killed a policeman today, then was captured by a 100-man posse.

The Highway Patrol said Norman Walker, former inmate of a Pennsylvania institution, killed Garner Robertson, 45, a part-time policeman.

Walker was captured several hours after the shooting when he was flushed by bloodhounds from a one-mile-square area near this Cleveland suburb.

The patrol said Robertson and a fellow officer had stopped to investigate a parked car in a wooded area near here this morning. Walker and a woman were near the car, officers said, and when Robertson got out to investigate, Walker shot Robertson, killing him with a 12-gauge shotgun.

The man fled. The woman was taken into custody and questioned. She said Walker was armed and had a "pocket full" of ammunition. The police did not identify the woman.

Both subjects were held at the Independence Gaol pending further investigation.—United Press.

4-WING CHICKEN

The Hague, July 8.

A chick was born here with four wings—one above the other on either side. The bird is otherwise perfectly normal and healthy.—China Mail Special.

Jordan Tells Israel

WE WON'T ATTACK IF YOU DON'T

Amman, July 8.

Arab Legion headquarters here today said Jordan forces would not begin any aggression against Israel but were ready to repulse any attack by counter attacking with the aid of forces from other Arab states.

The Legion, in a statement today, said that the chief United Nations truce supervisor, Major-General E. L. M. Burns, had conveyed a verbal message to the Jordan government on July 4 from the Israel Prime Minister, Mr David Ben Gurion.

AVENGE THREAT

The statement declared that the message said Israel would avenge any firing or violation of the truce lines by Jordan forces.

Mr Ben Gurion said Israel would consider the present truce lines invalidated if free passage was not allowed to Israelis passing through Jordan territory to the demilitarised zone in accordance with article eight of the armistice agreement, the the statement added.

The Jordan Foreign Ministry today announced that the Lebanese Charge d'Affaires had told the Foreign Minister, Mr Awni Abdulhaji, that Lebanon was ready to assist Jordan if she were the victim of aggression.—Reuter.

Gunmen Shoot Up Two Cars

Casablanca, July 8.

Unidentified gunmen, roaring down an ocean front boulevard in a car, today showered a dozen shots at two carloads of European tourists, killing one and seriously wounding another.

The gunmen's car came up behind a line of passing cars, then swerved into the line, cutting off the last two vehicles.

A dozen shots poured out of the car's windows, then it screeched into reverse and shot back down the highway. — United Press.

NUCLEAR BLAST RECORDED

Tokyo, July 9.

The government's weather observatory recorded a nuclear blast today but could not immediately determine whether it was American or Russian.

It said, however, that the atmospheric concussion first recorded at about 6.15 a.m. was similar to the pattern of those registered on May 21 when the United States dropped its first hydrogen bomb from a plane in the Bikini area. —United Press.

Pardons For 11,000 Falsely Convicted Anti-Communists

Budapest, July 8.

Hungary has pardoned more than eleven thousand falsely convicted anti-Communists, it was announced here today.

A communique, issued by the Ministry of Justice today, said 11,398 persons were pardoned by the presidential council to the suggestion of the Ministry of Justice.

It said the action was taken toward such persons who were legally convicted but whose conviction was not in accordance with the socialist criminal policy.

The communique added, that another 8,546 persons were put on probation.

The Ministry of Justice will also revise the cases where the authorities violated the socialist legality, the communique said.

Statistics published by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice, with the communique, gave evidence on the number of persons pardoned from 1953-1955.

From June till December of 1953, 33 persons were pardoned, the statistics said.

In 1954 this number grew to 1,200 and in 1955 to 1,438, the statistics added.

It said in first half of this year 875 persons received pardon.

(The Hungarian Minister of Justice appointed a special commission last December to review past convictions. It was announced in March that the Ministry cleared former Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk who was executed on charges of high treason in 1949.

(The pardons were in line with the new Communist line formed in Moscow seeking friendship with socialists.

(An easing of the Hungarian policies was forecast with a reshuffling of the party leadership and government last November).—United Press.

"HUMAN BABOONS" SENTENCED

Freetown, Sierra Leone; July 8.

Three Africans were sentenced to death in the Supreme Court here yesterday for a "human baboon" ritual murder.

Three others were acquitted of murdering an 18-month-old child last October and hacking it up to provide ingredients for a "medicine."

The condemned men are Musa Wanga, a section chief; Lusani Worieh, a town speaker; and Vandi Kabbo, a farmer and uncle of the dead child.

During the trial this week, the murdered child's mother, Mahei Jabe, said she saw a figure "in the form of a baboon" creep up to the child, and snatch it away from its sister's arms.

The mother chased the kidnapper and was stabbed in a struggle with him.

Medical evidence was given that when the child's body was found, its right arm and some of its liver were missing.

Mr C. O. E. Cole, prosecuting, said that Musa Wanga was the "human baboon" who had stolen the child.

Lusani Worieh was the head of a cannibal society, the Prosecutor said.

The condemned men have 10 days in which to appeal.—China Mail Special.

Ministers Dramatically Summoned To Chequers

EDEN CALLS EMERGENCY MEETING LAST NIGHT: THE SUBJECT—CYPRUS

London, July 9.

Sir Anthony Eden summoned senior ministers to his country residence, Chequers, last night for an urgent meeting about the government's next move in Cyprus.

Mr Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, was yachting off Cowes, Isle of Wight, when the Prime Minister's call reached him.

He was brought to Southampton on the mainland by a highspeed launch and a hired car rushed him to Chequers, in Buckinghamshire.

Others at the Prime Minister's late night meeting were Mr Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, and Sir Walter Monckton, Minister of Defence.

Their conference on the situation in Britain's troubled Mediterranean colony began after the departure of Sir Anthony Eden's three weekend guests—the prime ministers of Australia (Mr Robert Menzies) Pakistan (Mr Mohamad Ali) and Ceylon (Mr Solomon Bandaranaike).

Sir Anthony Eden and his ministers were thought to be considering among other things the terms of a statement on Cyprus which the government is expected to make in parliament this week.

A recent government bid for a settlement in the colony was wrecked by Turkey's rejection of a plan to give the island self-determination in ten years, with a British base guaranteed by a long-term, three-power treaty.

"TOO WEAK"

According to political quarters the government has been giving anxious consideration to the form of any parliamentary report on Cyprus.

Some back-bench Conservative members in the House of Commons have been highly critical of the government for being "too weak" in handling the Greek Cypriot campaign for union with Greece.

The Labour opposition on the other hand is attacking the government for being too unyielding in its attitude.

The opposition is understood to be determined to make Cyprus a major issue in parliament before the summer recess beginning on August 3.—Reuter.

One Of Churchill's Biggest Wartime Problems Revealed

London, July 9.

Sir Winston Churchill, in a 1944 memorandum to service chiefs, disclosed here today, said that a decision to act as a "subsidiary force under the Americans in the Pacific" would "raise difficult political questions about the future of our Malayan possessions."

Britain's wartime Prime Minister spoke of an American view "that all possessions in the East Indian archipelago should be placed under some international body upon which the United States would exercise a decisive control."

The text of his memorandum, dated February 29, 1944, was given in volume five of "Grand Strategy," an official British account of the war covering the period between August 1943 and September 1944.

This volume was written by historian John Ehrman who had access to official British documents, some of them hitherto secret.

The memorandum by Sir Winston Churchill concerned a major British problem of the day — whether to send British forces to the Pacific to be based on Australia, or to "keep the centre of gravity of the British war against Japan in the Bay of Bengal."

Difficult Decision

A section dealing with Malaya said: "A decision to act as a subsidiary force under the Americans in the Pacific raises difficult political questions about the future of our Malayan possessions.

"If the Japanese should withdraw from them or make peace as the result of the main American thrust, the United States government would after the victory feel greatly strengthened in its view that all possessions in the East Indian archipelago should be placed under some international body upon which the United States would exercise a decisive control."

Sir Winston Churchill added that the Americans would feel with conviction: "We won the victory, and liberated these places and we must have the dominating say in their future and derive full profit from their produce, especially oil."

What Chiefs Wanted

The Prime Minister's memorandum continued: "Against this last, the British chiefs of staff urge that nothing in their plan (for an Australian base) excludes our attacking the Japanese in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies in due course from the Pacific, and they would like to obtain American agreement to setting up a British command in the Australian theatre of war which would be independent of, though of course in close collaboration with, the main American command in the Pacific.

"The United States might well not view such a change with favour. It could not in any case be asked for by us with any show of reason until late in 1945."

Major Credit

The British chiefs of staff replied to the Prime Minister's memorandum five days later with detailed comments on his views.

Dealing with the section covering political considerations in Malaya, the chiefs of staff said: "Whatever strategy we follow, the major credit for the defeat of Japan is likely to go to the Americans.

"Their resources and their geographical position must make them the predominant partner in Japan's defeat.

"The first mortal thrust will be the Pacific thrust, upon which the Americans have already embarked. We should not be excluded from a part in that thrust."—Reuter.

Soviets To Have Public Schools

Fleetwood, Lancs, July 8.

Three Soviet education experts have visited a public school here — because they may be introducing something similar into their own country, it was disclosed today.

The Russians visited Rossall School where boarders pay £276 a year; and day boys £147.

The headmaster, Mr C. E. Young, said today:

"They were most cagey and obviously very interested. At any rate they are going to have boarding schools and the wealthier parents will pay fees."—Reuter.

Japanese Tories Lead Elections

Tokyo, July 9.

The Conservative Party took a decided lead in the Japanese elections for the Upper House which took place on Sunday.

The Liberal Democrats had already secured 19 seats by an early hour this morning while the Socialists had 12 seats and the Independents three.—France-Presse.

Winchell's Offer To Kidnapper

New York, July 8.

The columnist-commentator, Walter Winchell, tonight offered to pay the ransom demanded for the Weinberger infant.

"You decide how to contact me," said Winchell in his news broadcast tonight. "I will bring my own money for your ransom. I will be alone."—United Press.

Serious Floods

Melbourne, July 8.

The overflowing Murray River has covered a vast area of Victoria and New South Wales with the worst floods in many years.

Additional rain is expected to aggravate the condition. Main road communications between Sydney and Melbourne have been cut. At Renmark, soldiers and volunteers worked frantically with bulldozers in an effort to raise levees around the town.—United Press.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Towards Equality

IT is now 15 months since Labour received a punishing setback in the last general election (the converse of the actual result) and if it cannot be said that it has played its cards well in the meantime, there is no doubt that the Government has done worse. And if the recent by-election results are any guide, Labour has drawn the votes of disillusion to its own fold—accidentally and unwittingly. In short, it is Tory failures rather than Labour successes that have swung public opinion. What is the obvious course in the light of this fact? For the party in Opposition, surely to seek the best way of consolidating and increasing this support, allowing for the fairly evenly divided loyalties in the electorate. Yet in its policy statement "Towards Equality" Labour shows no sign of recognising this evident need, and little idea of coping with the sudden avalanche in its favour. Like the Conservatives it is moving left, when it should be right: both parties converging towards the centre.

WHAT it does not seem to realise is that its statement is purely a club manifesto for members only. If it is going to win an election, it needs new members and offering a prospect of suburban self-sufficiency is not the right way to go about it.

Also, "Towards Equality" is in fundamental opposition to the views of many working people who, beyond Labour's power (in fact, helped by it), have forced the postwar social revolution in Britain to the stage where they are themselves becoming eligible to the privileges and benefits of the well-to-do. What they are trying to do is not to destroy the system, but simply gain admission to it.

But what Labour proposes is to lower the common denominator, not raise it, and change the system. Theoretically to go on raising living standards spells extinction of a militant working class. The dilemma is understandable but there is no earthly good ignoring it.

THE statement appears woolly and in parts harebrain —particularly the reference to a revolutionary spending tax which it does not yet know to be practical—but a cabled precis cannot do it justice. Labour's threat of nationalisation and reform of education are stark and painful ways of producing "equality"—when it could be done along the lines taken by the present Government with its anti-monopoly bill and an education policy that ensures a schooling to fit the child's propensities.

The Labour Party does not show how, by transferring industry and land from private to public monopoly, it will produce equality, or indeed anything more than a more entrenched monopoly. But these criticisms tend to assume a political flavour when the emphasis should be on errors made before pen was put to paper. The document, as such, is disappointing but only because Labour did not address it to a wide-enough audience.

One can even be excused for feeling that recent social and economic developments have driven the party to a restatement of socialist theory without being aware of the forces at work today and how it should deal with them. To captivate the electorate is something needful; now. But the policy it offers must be both daring and different and must be aimed in the simplest terms, not at impoverishing the rich, but making the poorest, the poorer and the poor a lot better off than at present while keeping general living standards as high as the country can afford.

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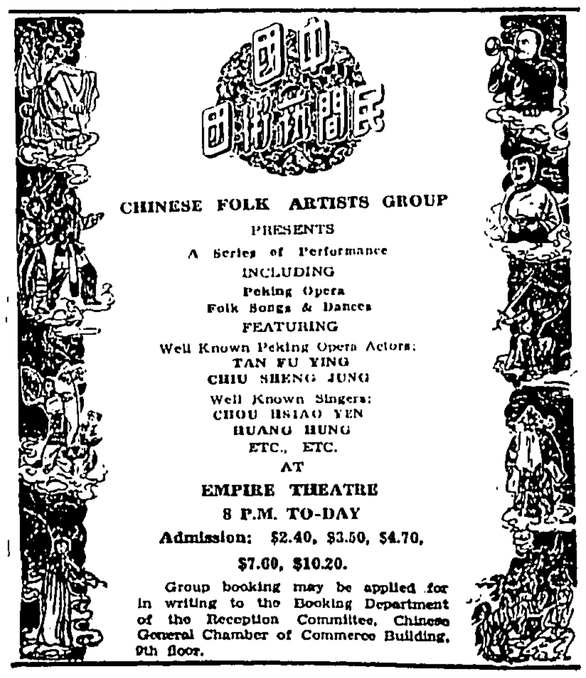
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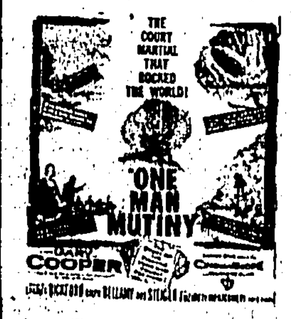
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TROOPS CAUSE TROUBLE IN GERMANY

Allied Commands Concerned Over Incidents

Bonn, July 8.

Allied commands in West Germany are concerned about widespread press publicity given to incidents between their troops and civilians.

This applies particularly to the Americans and French.

The prime ministers of Bavaria and Wuerttemberg Baden in whose states French and American troops are stationed have publicly asked for measures such as curfews to reduce the number of clashes.

National Servicemen

A British spokesman said today that there had been no increase in incidents involving British troops.

Those reported were of a minor nature such as drunken brawls or window breaking. These were usually caused by young national servicemen, he said.

A British official with long police service in the United Kingdom said that the incidents were no worse than those occurring in Britain wherever there is a concentration of troops.

The Federal Government is sufficiently concerned about the press agitation — one paper went as far as alleging that Allied "punishment units" for rowdies were sent to Germany — to ask the state governments to collect evidence. It is known to frown on the press campaign.

Observers believe that the campaign is in part prompted by ill-feeling aroused by the Allied demand for support payments for troops here. It could also be intended to give the West German negotiators a stronger position in the talks for a permanent troops treaty regulation the status of troops stationed here.

The survey of incidents is not yet complete. But preliminary inquiries made by Reuter with the state government press offices reveal a startling increase of incidents in the state of Rhineland Palatinate. In this state there are both French and American troops.

The big air force bases and supply dumps near Kaiserslautern have turned that town into a favourable base for prostitutes and shady operators battening on well paid American soldiers.

First-Quarter

The state government of Rhineland Palatinate says that it has reports of 130 assaults and incidents involving Allied troops in the first five months of this year, compared with 57 in the same period of 1955. Additionally, there were 21 sexual offences.

The state government of Wuerttemberg Baden said that between January 1 and June 15 more than 50 serious offences were committed by Americans and about a dozen by French forces. Among them there were two murders.

The Bavarian Government reported 160 incidents for first quarter of this year, compared with 144 in the first quarter of 1955.

The state of North-Rhine Westphalia, which has British, Belgian, Canadian and Dutch forces within the border reported that there had been no increase in the number of offences reported. It did not keep exact statistics on them.

Dr James B. Conant, the American Ambassador, has written to the West German Foreign Minister, Dr Heinrich von Brentano, expressing regret at the recent press reports of incidents involving American personnel. Dr Conant gave an assurance that the American military authorities are taking every appropriate measure to ensure good relations with the German people.

Not To Worry

General H. I. Hodes, Commander-in-Chief of the American army in Europe, has emphasised that the army is continuing to take all possible steps to keep to a minimum, unfavourable incidents involving German citizens.

On the other hand, a British official cited the comment of the mayor of a fair-sized town in an area where there are British troops. He told the British commander not to worry about reports of brawls.

"We used to have German troops here," he added knowingly.—China Mail Special.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ECAFE

New York, July 8.

The appointment of Mr Vhakravarthi V. Narasimhan, of India, as the new Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was announced at UN headquarters today.

Mr Narasimhan was expected to take office on September 1, succeeding Dr P. S. Lokanathen, whose resignation was announced in February, to take effect this summer, the announcement added.

Mr Narasimhan, at the time of his appointment to ECAFE, was serving the Government of India as joint secretary of the Ministry of Finance, directly in charge of the Economic Affairs Department of the Ministry.

He was responsible for the development and co-ordination of foreign aid programmes which included those for the United Nations expanded programme of technical assistance as well as for the Colombo Plan and bilateral programmes, such as the United States economic aid programme. — Reuter.

Poujadist Propaganda Campaign

Saint Cere, July 8.

Pierre Poujade, leader of the French tax-protesting "union for the defence of shopkeepers and artisans" will undertake a "vast propaganda tour of France," a statement issued by the movement announced today.

The statement said that Poujade was calling on all taxpayers to fight for fiscal and social justice and urged members of the movement to "harden their attitude against all threats."

The statement was issued after a four-day secret session of the movement's administrative council at Saint Cere, Poujade's headquarters. — France-Presse.

No Atomic Reactors For Cars

Ottawa, July 8.

Mr William Bennett, president of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd, said today that the danger of radioactive contamination would prevent any early use of atomic reactors to drive commercial ships, aircraft and land vehicles.

Mr Bennett told the House of Commons Research Committee that it would be many years before atomic technology progressed to a point where atomic motors could be made completely danger free.

He also noted that design development of such motors was still in an early stage.

Mr Bennett said centres of population would be seriously endangered if anything went wrong with a reactor in a merchant ship while she was in harbour.

The danger of radioactive contamination would be greater if an atomic-powered aircraft crashed near centres of population, he said.—China Mail Special.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROVIDES CONCERN

New York, July 8.

The trend of world economic development in the ten years since the end of the war "provides ground for serious concern," a United Nations report said tonight.

"Despite a record of unparalleled growth, the problem of mass poverty in a large part of the world remains as stubborn as ever," the 201-page world economic survey for 1955 said.

At the same time the survey found that the economic record of the first decade was better than that of the decade following the First World War.

The survey will provide a basis for discussion by the Economic and Social Council, due to begin its 22nd session in Geneva tomorrow.

Maintained

Though damage and destruction were greater in the Second World War than in the first, recovery and growth of output after World War Two were more rapid and widespread, and the earth has become capable of supporting a far larger population than ever before, the survey said.

In the industrial countries full employment had been maintained. In the under-developed countries perhaps the most significant advance was not so much in expansion of productive capacity as in the development of a social climate favouring economic development.

On the other hand, political tensions had led to a division of the world economy into two "virtually isolated sectors", each devoting a considerable proportion of their resources to military rather than civilian uses. This checked the rise in living standards and the growth of production.

"East-West trade, which prior to the war accounted for about one-seventh of the world total, has dwindled to negligible proportions," the survey said.

Rapid Growth

The postwar period showed rapid growth accompanied by oscillation between inflationary and deflationary pressures in industrial countries, most of which adopted measures to restrain home demands, with in some cases a resultant slowing down of investment and durable goods consumption.

Fluctuations in the demand of the developed countries have had adverse effects on the economic development of under-developed countries, particularly through extreme fluctuations in export prices for primary products.

Few countries had been able to develop and diversify their economies "sufficiently to strengthen their resistance to inflationary or deflationary shocks from abroad," the survey said.

Since 1948 increased output of the under-developed countries had compared less unfavourably with that of the developed countries.

"In the Middle East and Africa, owing to a remarkable expansion of output of petroleum and other minerals, the rate of increase has even exceeded that of Western Europe on an absolute, though not on a per capita, basis," the survey said.

Chief Force

But it might be questioned whether the scope and scale of present programmes represented the world's maximum contribution towards the accepted objective of economic development.

Trade had been held back much less than might have been expected by the various limitations and controls prevailing, the survey added.

By 1955, the total volume of world trade was about 50 per cent higher than in 1938 and 1948.

Most countries are now spending a higher fraction of their incomes on imports than in 1937. Trade in primary products has lagged, but in manufactured goods has risen rapidly.

This expansion in manufacturing had been the chief force contributing to postwar growth. By 1954, exports of manufactures from the leading producers were about half as large again as in 1948 and about 60 per cent above the 1938 level. The major change since 1938 has been a sharp decline in textiles and a great increase in exports of machinery transport equipment and chemicals.

In Eastern Europe and mainland China—the centrally planned economies—the postwar decade was characterised by radical institutional changes and by a rapid expansion of industry, the survey said.

The concentration of economic power in the hands of central authorities made it possible to plan economic development comprehensively.

Increases in industrial production from the prewar years to 1954 in the planned economies ranged well over 100 per cent. In the Soviet Union it was nearly 190 per cent and an average of 150 per cent in the Eastern European countries, with increases in the export of machinery and equipment. But the survey stressed that no direct comparison with free enterprise countries was possible owing to major differences in methods of computation.

For the first half of 1955, trade of the centrally planned economies with the rest of the world was 15 per cent higher than for the same period in 1954, but was probably still not more than 30 per cent of their total trade, largely based on exchanges between themselves.

Hard Core

Turning to the current situation, the survey said the outlook for the developed countries this year was for a slowing down of expansion, and as a result some less developed countries foresaw an export market set back.

The problem of international economic balance remained far from solved, the survey found. "A hard-core deficit remains with the dollar area," it said, adding that (despite efforts to encourage the international flow of capital," the volume of such movements remains small by former standards, especially by standards prevailing before the First World War."

Economic expansion in Western Europe was initially stimulated and sustained by a housing boom, the survey said. Later, the rise in consumer expenditure on durable goods and in industrial investment became the major factors.

The rate of increase in real national product in 1955 ranged from three to seven per cent in Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands. In Western Germany it reached eleven per cent.

In North America the increase was six per cent for the United States and nine per cent for Canada. Economic activity in Japan also accelerated in 1955.

In Western Europe, changes in the pattern of production and demand led to a rapid increase in the volume of foreign trade in machinery, transport equipment and basic materials for engineering industries. The import demand for non-durable manufactured consumer goods and raw materials for their production tended to change little.

Fairly Stable

In most Western European countries the increase in the cost of living in 1954-55 did not exceed two per cent.

Import prices remained fairly stable and despite appreciable increases in wages prices of manufactured industrial goods remained stable as a result of substantial rise in output per man hour.

The survey said deteriorations in the terms of trade aggravated payments difficulties in a number of countries in which imports were high or increasing (Australia, Colombia and New Zealand).

They were offset by cuts in imports in others (Brazil and Burma) and were cushioned by the adequacy of exchange reserves in the Gold Coast and Nigeria.—Reuter.

Trotsky's Widow Accuses Kremlin

New York, July 8.

The widow of Leon Trotsky—the exiled Soviet leader assassinated in Mexico nearly 16 years ago—declared tonight that the present rulers of Russia were "the same men who supported Stalin in all his bloody massacres."

In a broadcast appeal to the Russian workers and peasants to overthrow Stalinism, she said that Stalin's heirs could not trust each other, and predicted it was "unlikely that this leadership will last long."

Mrs Trotsky, using her Russian name of Natalia Ivanovna Sedova, recorded her statement at her villa in Coyoacan, Mexico — in the same study where her husband was killed by Jacques Mornard in 1940 — for broadcast to the Soviet Union by Radio Liberation from its studios in Munich, Germany.

It is released by the New York office of Radio Liberation.

In a bitter attack on "Stalinist bureaucrats," Mrs Trotsky appealed directly to workers, peasants and young Russians to depose the "truly monstrous tissue of lies" and corruption on which she said the present regime was based.

"The present rulers, Khrushchev, Bulganin, Mikoyan and others, having inherited Stalinist dictatorship, are conducting an intensive propaganda campaign so as to distract from themselves the powerful wave of dissatisfaction and hatred," she said.

"They are the same men who supported Stalin in all his bloody massacres....the very method of the campaign through which these men hope to absolve themselves of responsibility."—Reuter.

ORIENTAL Majestic

— TO-DAY —
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
In Perspecta, Directional Stereophonic Sound!

FROM FAME TO SHAME!
The story of Lillian Roth based on the best-seller M-G-M has made it into an overwhelming motion picture!



— Next Change —
"GOUBIAH & THE GIPSY GIRL"

FINAL TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



— TO-MORROW —
"BODYHOLD"
A Columbia Film First Showing In Kowloon

KING'S ★ PRINCESS

SHOWING TO-DAY
Paramount presents BING CROSBY · DONALD O'CONNOR
JEANMAIRE · MITZI GAYNOR · PHIL HARRIS
in ANYTHING GOES
COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR VISTAVISION
Music and Lyrics by COLE PORTER · Screenplay by ROBERT EMMETT DOLAN · Directed by ROBERT LEWIS
Based on the Stage Play by SIDNEY SHELDON

ROXY & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY
3 SHOWS DAILY At 2.30, 6.00 & 9.00 p.m.
AT ORDINARY PRICES!



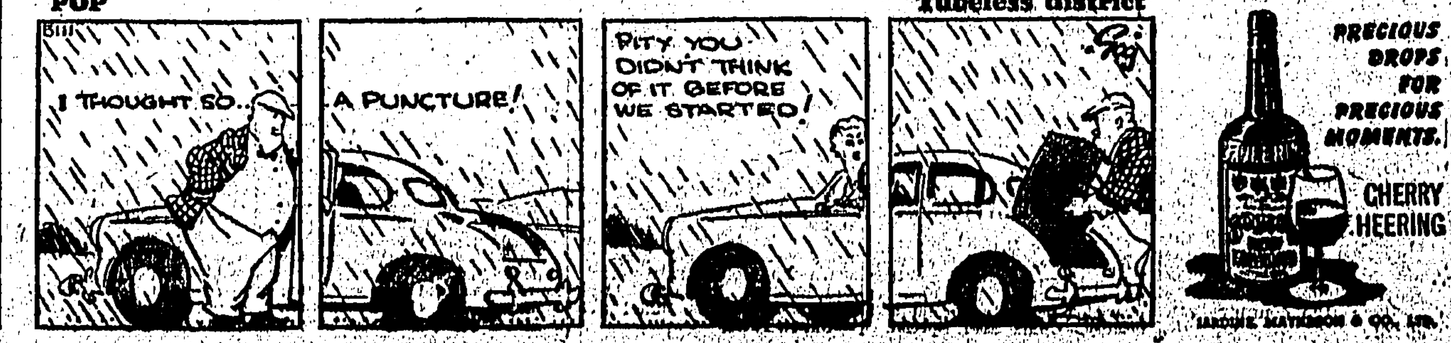
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QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



COMING ! "THE LONE RANGER"
— WarnerColor —



Churchill—Roosevelt Wrangle

WAR IN MEDITERRANEAN CAUSED SPLIT BUT ALLIANCE MAINTAINED

London, July 8.

Wrangling between Sir Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt over the conduct of the war in the Mediterranean caused Britain's Prime Minister to tell his Chiefs of Staff that the Americans must be given the impression that "we have been ill-treated and are furious," an official British war history book revealed today.

But the book said that with all the differences existing then between Britain and the United States, a fundamental and indestructible sense of unity remained the foundation of their alliance.

The book, "Grand Strategy, August 1943-September 1944" published for the first time minutes and telegrams written by Sir Winston Churchill to the President.

Stilwell

It threw new light on Churchill's opposition to landings in the south of France to help out the Allies fighting in Normandy.

It also revealed that Britain considered stopping Arctic convoys to Russia when Stalin refused to co-operate with the West during the Warsaw uprising. It criticised America's General Joseph Stilwell's appointment as Deputy Commander of Southeast Asian forces.

The book, reviewing the events leading up to the invasion of Southern France, said Churchill told Roosevelt that such a move would be a major strategical and political error and declared that Britain would enter "a solemn protest" if America insisted on the proposed landings.

"I need scarcely say we shall do our best to make a success of anything that is undertaken," Churchill said.

When the US ordered the landings to be launched, Churchill wrote several protests but never sent them to Washington. He had told his Chiefs of Staff privately that "an intense impression must be made upon the Americans that we have been ill-treated and are furious."

Churchill Disagreed

Churchill had been in favour of pushing on with the Italian campaign in the summer of 1944 when the second front had begun.

But Roosevelt wanted troops withdrawn from Italy for the invasion of Southern France.

In a telegram to Churchill, the President said he was convinced there would still be sufficient forces to chase the Germans north of the Pisa-Rimini Line and exert heavy pressure against them.

Churchill disagreed. He sent a 1,000-word reply, saying: "We are deeply grieved by your telegram. The splitting up of the campaign in the Mediterranean into two operations, neither of which can do anything decisive, is in my humble and respectful opinion, the major strategic and political error for which we two have to be responsible.

"I doubt whether you will find that three American divisions, supported by seven French 80 per cent native divisions from Morocco, Algeria and Tunis will have any important strategic effect on the tremendous battle which Eisenhower and Montgomery are fighting 500 miles away to the north.

"It seems more likely to prove a cul-de-sac into which increasing numbers of US troops will be drawn and I fear that further demands will be made even upon what is left to us in Italy.

Distressing

"I should not be frank if I did not assure you that I fear a costly stalemate for you unless far more American divisions, at the expense of Eisenhower, are thrust into Anvil (code name for the Southern France landing) to make it good at all costs by the great power of the US."

Churchill quoted a long "distressing telegram" from Viscount Alexander of Tunis — a general commanding the British in Italy. Lord Alexander said that the ghost of Anvil hung heavily over the battle-front.

The Americans had ordered from Italy squadrons actually in contact with the enemy. The French did not appear to be putting their hearts into the Italian fighting, because their eyes were turned in another direction.

But the United States insisted on launching Anvil. On August 10, 1944, Churchill left for the Mediterranean and watched the assault he hoped would never take place.

He sent this message to the late King George VI: "Everything seems to be progressing with great precision. The shore batteries were easily silenced. Your Majesty knows my opinion about the strategy but the perfect execution of the plan was deeply interesting."

(Within a month of landing between Toulon and Cannes on August 15, 1944, the Allied forces linked up with Eisenhower's army in the north.)

The book also dealt with "the subject of an entry into the Balkans."

It recorded that at a conference of Dominion prime ministers in London in May, 1944, the minutes included this statement about Britain's war leader:

Garden Path

"Mr Churchill said that the Americans had all along said that we were leading them up the garden in the Mediterranean. His reply had been that, in return, we had provided them in the garden with nourishing vegetables and refreshing fruits.

"Nevertheless, the Americans had remained very suspicious and thought that he was entertaining designs for dragging them into the Balkans. This he had never contemplated doing.

"He had merely hoped to be able to give adequate help to Tito, and he had viewed the whole Mediterranean problem from a purely military point of view."

On differences with Stalin over the Warsaw uprising, the book said that Churchill had mentioned that "deep anger" had been shown by all members of the British War Cabinet.

The author of the book, Mr John Ehrman, who with a team of expert advisers had access to British archives and captured enemy documents, said:

Caustic Comment

"The only independent action open to the British seemed to be to stop the Arctic convoys and the War Cabinet debated whether or not to take that step.

"But the results could not be foreseen and in the interests of the alliances ministers foreboro. . . ."

Mr Ehrman said that as a result of the Warsaw uprising relations between Britain and Russia suffered a shock from which they never fully recovered.

He also described strategy in Southeast Asia and made caustic comments about General Stilwell, who was made Deputy Commander to Lord Mountbatten, then Supreme Commander in Southeast Asia and now Britain's First Sea Lord.

The historian commented: "'Vinegar Joe' Stilwell a hero to his men, an embarrassment to his colleagues and often the despair of his superiors, was indeed the bull in the china shop."

"..... able, confident and forceful in command of a corps in the field, in other capacities he was out of his depth, and his shortcomings were the more serious because of the emotional temper which he brought to the support of his strictly limited ability, and which like other not dissimilar figures he presisted in mistaking for toughness.

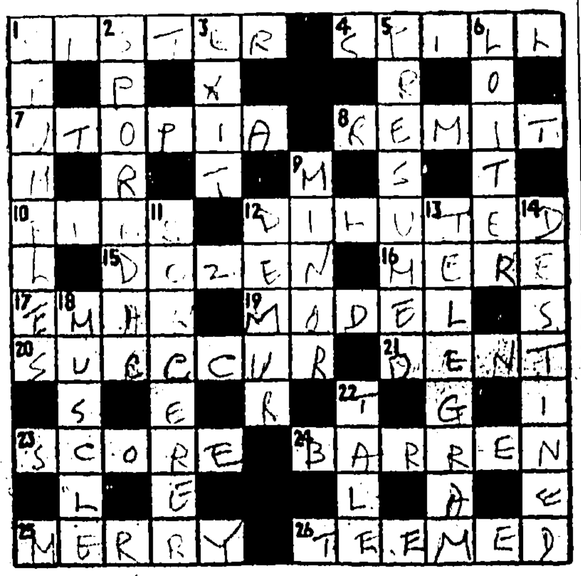
Nothing Else

"In consequence, he could never refrain from attributing motives and dismissed all opposition whatever its cause as the result of malevolence or stupidity.

"If Stilwell was the only man through whom the Americans and Chinese were prepared at the time to entrust their resources to the British, he was perhaps the man least fitted to succeed in that particular task.

"The British Chiefs of Staff were well aware of Stilwell's peculiarities and it may be asked why they consented to his appointment. The answer is that there was nothing else for them to do."—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Close relation (6).
4 Taper (5).
7 State of perfection (6).
8 Send (5).
10 Prejudice (4).
12 Weakened (7).
15 Twelve (5).
16 Lake (4).
17 Arab ruler (4).
19 Pattern (6).
20 Aid in distress (7).
21 Clever (4).
23 Scratch (6).
24 Infertile (6).
25 Jovial (5).
26 Abounded (6).

DOWN

1 Trips (8).
2 Now and then (8).
3 Way out (4).
5 Took for granted (8).
6 Hang about (6).
9 Of less importance (5).
11 Magician (8).
12 Raise objections (5).
13 Wire (8).
14 Fated (8).
18 Brawn (6).
22 Narrative (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Dampened, 6 Raptor, 9 Limiting, 11 Corridor, 12 Less, 13 Throb, 16 Tenet, 19 Avid, 22 Ridicule, 24 Continue, 25 Agrees, 26 Throttle. Down: 1 Trick, 2 Spare, 3 Delight, 4 Arid, 5 Pair, 6 Nailed, 7 Digest, 10 Moron, 14 Train, 15 Beleive, 18 Mascot, 17 Dinner, 20 Dulse, 21 Verse, 22 Rift, 23 Dual.

Swiss Climbers Get Hero's Welcome

Zurich, July 8.

The successful Swiss Mount Everest expedition flew home today to a hero's welcome from a crowd of some 2,000 handkerchief and flag waving citizens.

The 10-member expedition conquered 27,850-foot high Lhotse and then twice scaled 29,028-foot Everest less than a week later.

One member of the team, Zurich geographer and glaciologist Fritz Mueller, remained in Nepal to complete his research work.

Waiting on the tarmac to greet the plane were wives, children and relatives of the expedition members. Cantonal city officials, representatives of the Indian Embassy in Berne, and L. P. Kirwan, director of the Royal Geographical Society, were also among the welcoming party.

Expedition leader Albert Eggler, carrying two tiny Tibetan terriers in his arms, was first to leave the plane. His appearance at the door brought a thunderous burst of hand clapping and cheers.

No Operation

At a news conference held in the airport building the 43-year-old expedition leader declared that he did not believe in the existence of "Yetis" (abominable snowmen).

"We have heard a lot about these snowmen," he said, "but have never met anybody who has seen one. The people in the region believe that there are snowmen and they even believe that there are various kinds of Yetis, among them men-eating ones."

Fritz Luchsinge, who together with Ernst Reiss conquered Lhotse, also discounted the Yeti legend.

Asked about reports that he had been operated upon for appendicitis during the earlier stages of the expedition, Luchsinge said "no operation was performed. I had an acute attack of appendicitis, but it was cured with antibiotics. I still have my appendix."—United Press.

GO-SLOW STRIKE IN MALAYA

Kuala Lumpur, July 8.

Eighteen thousand Malayan mining employees of European-owned mines today began a slow-down strike to support their demands for better wages and working conditions.

The Malayan Mining Employees Union said the workers would refuse to work on Sundays until a settlement is reached. The Union also declared it would withdraw the safety crews who safeguard certain open mine shafts if the Malayan Mining Employers Association prolonged the dispute.

The Union has asked for a new system of weekly holidays and has demanded that payment in place of weekly holidays be made retroactive to November, 1954.—France-Presse.

STATE DISPUTE

Calcutta, July 8.

The third in a series of general strikes on the issue of State reorganisation turned out to be less widespread than the previous ones.

Minor incidents of barricading and brickbatting occurred in Calcutta and the suburbs. Seventy of 130 State buses remained in service.

On the day before yesterday, 1,500 preventive arrests were made. Yesterday 100 persons were taken into custody in Calcutta and 20 in Howrah. Fifteen other persons were seized by the authorities for holding up trains.

The latter were among railway track squatters on Eastern and Southeastern railways who brought service to a standstill. Many offices and factories, unlike the railways, worked normally.

At issue is the West Bengal claim to Bengali-speaking areas as opposed to the government reorganisation plan.—United Press.

Rabat, July 8.

Sultan Mohammed V of Morocco tonight accepted the resignation of his representative in the International Zone of Tangier and appointed Professor Abdallah Guenoun to succeed him.

The outgoing representative, Si Ahmed Taqi, was simultaneously appointed an "Honorary Minister."—France Presse.

Big Tanker Launched

Saint Nazaire, July 8.

One of the biggest tankers afloat the George F. Getty, which can carry 52,400 tons of oil, was launched here today.

Built for the United States Tidewater Association Oil Company by the Atlantic Shipyards (Chantiers de L'Atlantique) it has a displacement of 68,500 tons and a speed of about 18 knots.—Reuter.



Princess Margaret pictured in her rich academic robes as she conferred degrees at a ceremony in King's Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, after her installation as President of the University College of North Staffordshire.—Reuterphoto.

Jap Schoolchildren Go To Work

Tokyo, July 9.

Some unscrupulous employers and poverty-stricken parents are putting children to work in Japan and keeping many thousands of them from their schooling.

A survey completed here in June showed that approximately 275,000 young children were absent from their lessons at one time. The Ministry of Education said that in 30 per cent of the cases, involving primary school children, they were being put to work to supplement their parents' income.

Japanese press inquiries, following up the official survey, produced evidence that employers were hiring child labour and giving them work which was both physically and mentally harmful to them.

A parallel official survey of the higher schools showed that most students have to work to pay their fees and lodging expenses. At Tokyo and Kyoto universities only three per cent of the students were financed entirely by their parents.

Others were working part time or full-time to try to earn the equivalent of £8 or £10 per month, which is regarded as the minimum for subsistence.

From five to ten per cent of male and female students at the two universities were having to support themselves entirely.

Fatigue

At Tokyo University 15 per cent of the male students and 19 per cent of the women students were found to be suffering from fatigue and up to 20 per cent had two or more diseases, with respiratory troubles, mainly tuberculosis, prominent.

The survey of the younger children showed that more and more parents are being forced by economic pressure to deny their children the right to the nine years' basic education which is supposed to be guaranteed by Japanese law.

Work being done by children included heavy farm labour and charcoal making. In urban areas children were found being used as factory hands, hotel pages, and office boys. Young girls were often hired to work in inns and tea rooms as waitresses.

Newspapers reported that this time worked was often in excess of 14 hours per day.

In the northern ports of Hokkaido, less than half the eligible middle school children attended classes regularly.

Must Work

The Education Ministry's survey showed that parents compelled their children to work on the fishing vessels during the season. The excuse given to the school and the inspectors was often "my child must learn the business."

In one village in Western Japan, 68 children out of 188 students at the middle school were reported as "frequent absentees." An investigation by a schoolteacher drew the typical reply—"my child does not need education but work. Even if he is a child he must work—or starve."

One education authority said that children were "forced to become the family bread-winners."

He said that one way to overcome the problem was better government relief measures or the opening of night schools—especially for middle school students.

No Help

A Ministry spokesman said: "It would be defeating our own stand on compulsory education if we officially approved of these night schools."

The Ministry was afraid that parents would encourage their children to attend night schools and go out to work in the daytime, he said.

Concerning children being used in factories and shops the spokesman said "the punishment of employers who break child labour laws does not benefit the children nor does it help to solve the problem."—Reuter.

REFORMS WANTED IN ALGERIA

Paris, July 8.

The National Committee of the mainly Catholic French "Popular Republican Movement", (MRP) today adopted a resolution calling for economic and social reforms in Algeria as a means of wiping out the causes of the present Algerian crisis.

The MRP National Committee said this crisis could only be solved by reforms giving complete equality of rights to the various sections of the Algerian population, and by admitting representatives of the Moslem population into the administration of public affairs.

The resolution stated that the priority of the Algerian problem demands the unity of the Republican parties.—France-Presse.

PERSECUTED PROTESTANTS PROTEST

Madrid, July 8.

Four prominent Evangelical churchmen announced today they have asked chief of state Francisco Franco to end what they called persecution of Spain's 20,000 to 30,000 Protestants.

Franco so far has taken no notice of the appeal, which asked him to assure Protestants of the "effective tolerance" guaranteed by the Spanish bill of rights.

"We are considered ex-criminals, and we know not for what crimes..." the petition said. "We live in constant fear of being incriminated...our flesh and spirit show the markings."

The appeal cited specifically the closing of a Protestant school at Puertollano in 1954 and the closing of the Protestant seminary here in January despite the bill of rights provision that parents may decide for themselves how, where and by whom their children shall be educated.—United Press.

EATING HABITS MUST CHANGE

Pasadena, July 8.

Barring a nuclear war, mankind has no need to fear for the future, according to report drawn up by some leading United States scientists here. But our eating habits are going to change. We shall eat less meat and instead will rely on plants.

Scientific technology, properly developed for peaceful purposes, could bring an abundance which would make nonsense of gloomy forebodings that the world will run short of food and raw materials, forecasts the California Institute of Technology.

The draft report, prepared for major United States firms as a "speculative projection" for the next 100 years, said that the earth's population might double or even quadruple by the year of 2050, but that there would be ample food, clothing and shelter for all.

Only man himself would be the limiting factor—his brain-power and his willingness to carry technology forward. Everything else would be plentiful—literally as abundant as the air, the sea and the rocks of the earth's crust.

These resources, together with sunlight, could be the mainstays of mankind in the nuclear age, supplanting rapidly-diminishing worldwide reserves of existing fuels and raw materials.

Uranium ore, the scientists said, was not the only source of atomic power. Common granite would be used in the future—a ton of it contained four grammes of uranium and 12 grammes of thorium, worth 60 tons of coal in potential energy.—China Mail Special.

Anglo-Egyptian Trade Talks

London, July 8.

A 20-man Egyptian trade mission, led by Dr Abour Nosseir, Egyptian Minister of Trade, arrived in London tonight by plane for a series of talks on trade relations between Egypt and Britain.

The delegation was greeted at the London airport by the Minister of State for Trade, Mr A. R. Louw. Tomorrow, the delegation is to meet Mr Peter Thorneycroft, President of the Board of Trade.

Dr Nosseir told reporters that the delegation "shall be having discussions here with the British authorities and trade and industrial organisations with the aim of promoting trade exchange and developing economic relations between Egypt and the United Kingdom."

While admitting that the relations between Egypt and Britain were "none too happy," Dr Nosseir said the delegation's visit was "made in the real and sincere spirit of friendliness" Egypt has had for the British since the evacuation of British forces from the Suez Canal.—France-Presse.

Plans To Defeat Adenauer's Party

Bonn, July 8.

Rearmament and foreign policy will dominate the Social Democratic Party conference opening in Munich on Tuesday when they will formulate plans to defeat Dr Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party in next year's election.

The majority of resolutions from the local parties deal with these two subjects, and of the 94 so far available in print, not one calls for nationalisation measures, except in the atomic energy field.

Some branches are asking for repeal of the proposed conscription plans, while others advocate the abolition of armed forces.

Herr Heinz Kuehn, of the party's strong North-Rhine-Westphalian group, is a leader of the "no forces for West Germany" view, which is believed to have the support of about 20 of the party's 151 members in the Bundestag (Lower House) of Parliament.

More In Accord

But the official leadership, under Herr Erich Ollenhauer, heads more cautiously, opposing conscription and threatening to repeal it, but advocating a professional army.

The dominant foreign policy issue is German reunification. A batch of resolutions from local parties accuses the government of not having advanced the cause of unity. Some urge direct talks between the two German governments—a course emphatically rejected by Herr Ollenhauer.

Others ask for East-West German contacts without going as far as inter-governmental talks, which is more in accord with the expressed views of the official leadership.

There may be a fight behind the scenes on whether the party should announce terms on which it would enter a coalition if unable to form a government of its own.

This would centre on co-operation either with the Christian Democrats—regarded as unlikely while Dr Adenauer, the present federal chancellor, leads them—or with the Free Democrats, the smallest of the three parties.

The Social Democrats and Free Democrats have narrowed their foreign policy differences lately, both calling for a more active reunification policy, but they have little in common on social matters.—China Mail Special.

A POLE'S AMAZING ESCAPE TREK

'My Story Is True But I Have No Proof...'

By PETER DACRE

THE author of "The Long Walk" — the book about a 4,000-mile trek from a Siberian prison camp to India — said: "I have no proof of any sort of my story. I wish I had."

In the book Slavomir Rawicz, a 40-year-old Pole who now works at a Nottingham store, tells how he and others escaped from a Red camp. They walked for months. They faced terrible hardships. Four died on the way . . .

The story has been published in Britain and America. Nearly 100,000 copies of the book have been printed and in Britain its sales are exceeded only by Sir Winston Churchill's "History of the English Speaking Peoples."

But nobody has been able to confirm any part of "The Long Walk."

None of the other survivors with Rawicz has been traced. And nobody has come forward to substantiate even the arrival of the party in India.

From India, Rawicz went to London. He married a Derby-born woman 11 years ago, has two children, and lives in a council house at Castle Donington, near Derby.

Tall, lean-faced Rawicz said: "People can call me a liar. But the story is true. There are some people who if they cannot see or touch you do not believe in you.

A REWARD

"What more can I say? I cannot understand why nobody has yet come forward but perhaps when the story is even better known they will.

"I am thinking of offering a £100 reward in an effort to find someone who remembers me."

The British and American publicists and the journalist who helped Rawicz with the book have made inquiries but are checked.

(1) Hospitals in Calcutta where Rawicz says the party were taken.

(2) British Army records — Rawicz says the survivors were picked up by an Indian unit commanded by a Briton;

(3) Intelligence officers with General Anders's Polish Army;

(4) American authorities in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, and Washington for trace of the American survivor called Smith.

Everywhere they got the same answer: no trace.

Last week, the London Sunday Express correspondent in Calcutta investigated. He reported: no trace.

I put these questions to Rawicz.

Q.: Why have the other three survivors not been traced?

A.: They may be dead. I believe the American has been traced, but he may have been a secret agent or have some other good reason for not coming forward.

Q.: What happened to the gifts which the American and the people in the hospital gave you?

A.: My possessions were stolen on the journey to Britain.

Q.: How are you able to describe so vividly, 15 years afterwards, such details as the dress and homes of people you met, yet be vague about places and names?

A.: I have a poor memory for places and names (he could not remember clearly his own age or those of his children) but I have a very good visual memory.

Q.: Why did you go the hard way through the Himalayas when you could have reached India along a comparatively simple trade route?

A.: We were warned not to go near people because of Communist infiltration. We would have walked another 1,000 miles to keep our freedom.

HAPPY NOW

Rawicz added: "I am happy now that the story is out of my chest. It's not the money I want. I would never have written it if a journalist had not come to see me about a report that I had seen an Abominable Snowman on the journey."

And when I asked the publishers why the story had been published without corroboration they replied: "We firmly believe it to be true. People must draw their own conclusions."

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Believe it or not, in the bad old days before Sir Robert Peel this used to be one of the most dangerous districts in London!"

THE THIRD 'MR MARILYN'

Arthur Miller (on right) with children Bobby and Jane, and friend Lee J. Cobb, Broadway star of Miller's "Death Of A Salesman." Miller and Marilyn were married June 29.



How Those Books Got On Marilyn's Shelf

—OR HOW DOSTOIEVSKY PLAYED CUPID

MILLER, Arthur, playwright, born New York City 1915. That's what the reference books say about Arthur Miller.

Other facts about him are that he is a lean 6 ft. 2 in., weighing just over 12 st. His dark, wavy hair is thinning a little and is speckled with grey. He wears glasses and looks something like Abraham Lincoln.

He is a very good actor and sings in a passable baritone. He is also, of course, new husband of Marilyn Monroe.

But the most important thing to remember about Arthur Miller is that he is a child of the depression. The whole of his thinking, his writing, his political development is coloured by the effects of the depression on his native Brooklyn.

Emptiness

HE suffered too, for his father, Isadore, who had been a well-to-do clothing manufacturer, crashed with the rest. The way Miller tells it now, he first realised the depression had arrived when he saw a crowd forming outside the local bank. It had closed.

"This in itself did not bother me particularly, because while I had been a depositor to the tune of 12 dollars, I had withdrawn the entire amount the very day before to pay for a bicycle.

"What did bother me was that the day after the bank closed I got hungry, left the bike in front of our house, went inside for some bread and jam, and came out to find no bike, and a block can never look as empty as it does to a boy whose bike should be on it and isn't.

"In that emptiness lay the new reality. With this incident I was introduced to the depression age."

He remembers, too, how after months of watching men coming home from a fruitless search for work "with the slump of humiliation in their shoulders . . . and when you ripped your shirt it was a minor tragedy," his grandfather put down his paper and said: "You know what you ought to do? You ought to go to Russia."

That was the start of the road that has led Arthur Miller to the role of America's leading intellectual playwright, and to an appearance recently before the Un-American Activities Committee because of his political beliefs.

But despite the depression, Miller still loves his Brooklyn—New York's East End. He writes with fluency and emotion of his early life there.

There is feeble-minded Danny who knew everybody by their telephone numbers, "Ulster 5-8109 is getting married to Navarre 8-6661."

And there is Miller's baker's round: "I delivered rolls and bread every morning for the bakery before I went to school . . . and the cold cats would follow me miaowing and pleading for warmth and food, and the dark sky of winter was merciless over my head."

With his high school days ended, he took a clerk's job in a motor-car spare parts warehouse.

He was lucky to get it. It paid him 15 dollars a week. He made some more money for a few months crooning for a small Brooklyn radio station. But not much.

CHAPTER TWO IN "THE IMPROBABLE MARRIAGE" by CHRISTOPHER DOBSON

It was somewhere around this stage in his life that Miller began to take an interest in literature. His mother is a voracious reader, she left her books around the house, Miller with not much money to spend began to stay home and read them.

Dostoievsky quickly became his favourite author—it is significant that his works were Marilyn Monroe's first "heavy" reading in her search for culture.

Miller's interest in literature grew. He decided he wanted to be a journalist and he decided he wanted to go to university.

At Michigan University he paid his way by feeding a building full of mice which were being used for research. That earned him 15 dollars a month.

That paid for his room, books, laundry and cinema. "For my meals I washed dishes in the co-op cafeteria. My glasses were supplied by the health service and my teeth were fixed for the cost of the materials. The girls paid for themselves, including the one I married."

Politics were ever present. The students debated, argued, and watched the growth of trade unions and Roosevelt's New Deal. But above all Miller started to write.

He twice won Hopwood awards, and the prizes were good solid dollars.

He left Michigan in the spring of 1938. He wrote radio scripts, he earned some money, he wrote for Hollywood and earned some more. But he liked neither.

By 1940 in his beloved Brooklyn he had settled down. He had earned enough money to marry Mary Grace Slattery. He wrote and wrote.

His first play to reach Broadway was "The Man Who Had All The Luck." It lasted six performances and cost its backers $56,000.

On the opening night Miller, convinced he had written a flop, left for Brooklyn before the play finished. He then turned out a novel about anti-Semitism called "Focus"—he is extremely sensitive on this subject.

It was a success, but Miller did not care much for it.



The influence of Miller on Monroe. . . . Marilyn with her books.

Winner

HE had to wait until 1947 for his first real success. It was a grim play about a war profiteer called "All My Sons."

With the profits Miller bought a house and 26 acres in Connecticut. It was there he wrote "Death of a Salesman" in six weeks flat and it is there that he will live with Marilyn Monroe.

It won him a Pulitzer Prize, was made into a film, and ended his money worries. But with his fame came troubles, for he was outspoken about his political beliefs.

All this culminated in the State Department refusing to grant him a passport and in his appearance before the Un-American Activities Committee.

He told the committee that in fact he had contributed to Communist front organisations because "it suited the mood I was in at the time. . . In those times (the late nineteen-forties) I supported some things I wouldn't support now. I would not now support a cause or movement that was dominated by Communists."

Well, that is his political life. What of the man himself? He talks fluently and endlessly and is apt while talking to wrap his long legs round the nearest piece of furniture.

Intense

HE is a good tennis player, and, strangely enough, for such an intense man he is a skilled carpenter, stonemason, and plumber. What a catch for any girl.

He can also take a car engine to pieces and put it together again.

Miller's own description of himself is that of "an inadvertent, chameleon," because his features are characteristic of several of the nationalities that live in New York.

"As one Italian to another," he says, "I have been regaled with tales of Irish perfidy. Strictly between us Jews I have been made the confidential bearer of the latest 'wop' story.

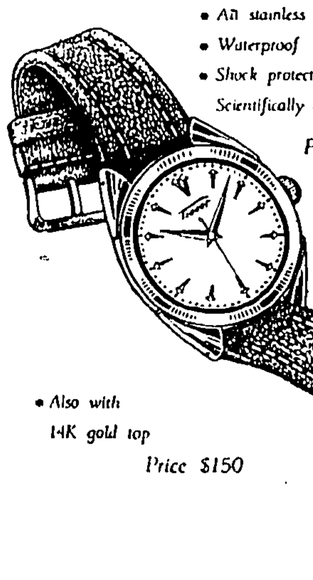
"As one American to another I have been told why foreigners act the way they do."

Well, now he adds one more role to his chameleon versatility. He has become Mr Marilyn Monroe III.

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THERE IS SUCH A SURPRISE— AND THE NAME IS PICASSO

By JOHN BERGER

London

ONE of the most representative exhibitions of Picasso to be held in London is now open at the headquarters of the Arts Council, in St. James's Square.

Picasso is 74 years old and during the last 50 years he has produced, apart from his paintings and sculpture, numerous etchings, lithographs and aquatints — more than 1,000 such graphic works.

Nearly 350 of these from all periods of his life and in all his many different styles are included in this show.

There are early works from his famous Rose Period —many of them sad, delicate pictures of clowns and acrobats.

There are the first Cubist works, very difficult to decipher, in which he tried to draw a figure or a still-life from several different viewpoints simultaneously.

There are goddesses and gods, drawn with a fine unbroken line, from his so-called Classic period, reminiscent of the figures on ancient Greek vases.

THE TRAGIC

There are the ferocious tragic drawings of the time of Guernica and the Spanish Civil War—a head of a woman crying which literally looks like the debris of the bombed village she mourns.

And then there are his gay, easy, recent lithographs of Arcadians and fawns playing pipes.

Nearly every visitor will be surprised by something. Picasso's intensely lifelike animal illustrations to Buffon's Bestiary will surprise those who, like Sir Alfred Munnings, think of Picasso only as a mischievous charlatan.

The avant-garde extremists may be surprised by the show as a whole, for a large number of the works are surprisingly traditional and a few even remind one of the pre-Raphaelites, Rossetti and Burne-Jones.

Those who are experts in the technique of etching and lithography will surely be surprised by Picasso's amazing technical virtuosity.

But the most surprising and revealing thing of all about this show is the theme that recurs again and again: the theme of Picasso laughing, bitterly or humorously, at himself, as an artist.

He shows us the sculptor, obsessed by his carving when he is not for one moment deceived by it, could be so much happier admiring the model beside him. He shows us the stiff, sculptured head beside the moving living head. He improvises like a music-hall comedian with passages from Rembrandt or Goya or even his own previous works.

Picasso is a great artist because he is a great commentator on life, but he has never taken himself entirely seriously as an artist.

THE IRONY

The irony is that the rest of the world has taken him with deadly seriousness. When I laughed in this exhibition heads turned round as though I had laughed in church.

The angry think he is a scourge and a menace. The admirers write millions of heavy words to justify him. The rich pay more than £1,000 for a small ink sketch by him.

He probably enjoys all this folly, but I am certain that he

WEEK-END BOWLS

KCC NOW FAVOURITES FOR THE FIRST DIVISION LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

By "TOUCHER"

Kowloon Cricket Club became the new favourites to win the Colony's First Division Lawn Bowls League title as a result of their brilliant 4-1 victory over Craigengower in the crucial match on Saturday.

Although still at the top of the table, the Craigengower team, who now have 32 points from 10 matches, can hope for a maximum of only 52 points. On their showing on Saturday it is not unlikely that they will drop at least one more of their remaining matches despite the fact that all their remaining opponents will be from the lower half of the League table.

The Kowloon Cricket Club twelve, on the other hand, now have to their credit 30 points from eight matches and can have a possible maximum of 60 points.

Their six remaining matches, however, include Recreio whom they have to play twice, IRC "Blues" and KBGC.

Their strongest rivals are the IRC "Blues" who now stand the next best chance of winning the Championship.

Should the Kowloonites be able to have the better of the Indians in the return match they can well afford to even drop one match against Recreio. Should they lose to the Indians, the KCC twelve still have a fair chance of annexing the title by averaging four points in the other five matches.

BRILLIANT BOWLS

For their victory on Saturday the Kowloonites have to thank mainly their two sets of front men, S. Y. Doe, A. M. Alves, Dick Rosselet and Charlie Thompson, John Tang and Bill Gaffney. Brilliant bowls by these six players enable skips F. R. Kermani and Jack Chubb to seal the match with overwhelming wins over the Craigengower fours skipped by S. Leonard and J. S. Landolt.

Craigengower put up an impressive display in the first half of the game, and at the tea interval led on two rinks and by four shots on the aggregate.

Landolt's four, after trailing behind J. Chubb's four by 4-9, picked up a four on the last head before tea to draw up to 8-9. S. Leonard's four, thanks to some good drawing by Francis Lee and successful heavy shots by Leonard, led Kermani's four by 8-7 and Bradbury's four held an 11-7 lead over Hong Sling's four.

After tea, however, the Craigengower twelve collapsed like a pack of cards. Completely outdrawing their opposite numbers, S. Y. Doe, A. M. Alves and E. R. Rosselet time and again gave their skip a big count by the time they completed delivering their woods and forced opposing skip Leonard into desperate driving. With Kermani supplying the finishing touches by consolidating the back positions, scores went up in their favour by threes and fours until the final score of 30-13 was reached.

ALMOST THE SAME

Almost the same story was unfolded on the next rink, except for the rate of scoring which might have been much higher had Chubb been more successful with his adding shots.

Only the Craigengower four of George Souza, Bill Ogley, Rennie Rosselet and B. W. Bradbury were able to offer any sort of opposition to the Kowloonites. In contrast to the game on the other two rinks, this game resolved itself into a battle between the two opposing No 3s and skips.

Against George Souza, who was below form, Phillips turned the early advantage into the KCC four's favour on most of the heads. Both the No. 2s, Bill Ogely and Divecha were more off than on.

Duffield played a steady game at three, and it was only the exceptionally fine form shown by Rennie Rosselet that swung the advantage to the Craigengower four's favour. Time and again Rosselet came in with the first or second shot against a count of four or five. Both Bradbury and Hong Sling were about even, both playing above average form.

A fine shot by Bradbury and at the same time two unlucky attempts by Hong Sling were the turning point in this game. On the 16th head, with the score standing at 13-12 in Bradbury's favour, the CCC four were lying two shots abreast of each other about a foot behind the jack.

Duffield just missed in resting the shots and Hong Sling also suffered the trying ordeal of watching both his woods just wriggle wide of the mark. With his last wood, Bradbury drew on his front wood about 1½ feet in front of the jack with perfect weight to bring both into the count for four.

Playing careful bowls, the CCC four held on to their lead up to 19-16 on the last head. A magnificent attempt by Hong Sling to slice the jack to one side of the ditch might have given him a count of four, but for the unlucky fact that he caught the jack full to give him a count of only one.

Bradbury drew another second shot and Hong Sling failed in a desperate attempt to take out both second shots to allow Craigengower to snatch their only point from the match.

COMFORTABLE WIN

In the other crucial match, IRC "Blues" scored a fairly comfortable 4-1 win over KBGC to place themselves as second favourites for the title. An average of four points, including a win over KCC in their remaining five matches, will stand them in good stead in the final reckoning.

The Third Division games are also approaching an extremely interesting stage, with HKPSA further consolidating their position at the head of the League table with a 4-1 win over KCC.

Both Filipino Club and Kowloon Bowling Green Club set each other's chances slightly back by the closeness of their score in Saturday's match when the Bowling Club won by a 3-2 score.

In the Second Division the outstanding teams were Recreio and KCC whose decisive 5-0 and 4-1 wins over KDC Whites and Craigengower put them only one point apart of each other in the race for the runner-up position in this league.

OPEN TRIPLES

The Colony Open Triples Championships first round matches yesterday, produced one major upset when the KCC three of T. Dooley, J. Tang and J. Duffield scored another major triumph not only for themselves but also for their club by eliminating last year's champions, George Hong Choy, F. O. Madar and S. L. Leonard, by the convincing margin of 21-13.

Another good win yesterday was that of the KDC three of S. Telford, W. Riley and G. Coles who beat the favoured IRC combination of A. H. Seemin, M. B. Hassan and O. R. Sadick by 15-12.

"Peanut" Marshall was in brilliant form in his match against the Taikoo three of G. T. Graham, N. Fraser and R. B. Marshall. Aided to a great extent by some leg and off-twists by "skipper" Leach and close touchers by A. Duffy the HKCC three surprised their opponents by coming out at the head-end of a 27-11 score.

What would probably have been the greatest upset in yesterday's matches failed to materialise by only one wood. This was in the match between the redoubtable Recreio three of J. C. Fonseca, A. P. Pereira and C. C. Pereira and the scratch Second and Third Division Craigengower three of S. R. Solina, John Pau and R. O. Baker.

Bowling exceptionally well, the underdogs opened with a four and although the favourites took a three, a five and a two on the next three heads, scores were tied at 12-12 and 16-16.

Four heads before the end, the underdogs led 20-19 only to see the Recreio bowlers chalk up three singles to lead by 22-20. On the last head, with his side lying one shot and three thirds, Baker missed in his attempt to rest out the jack-high second shot for a count of four or five which would have given them the match.

HOW THEY STAND

First Division

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
CCC	10	7	3	32
IRC "Blues"	9	6	3	30½
KCC	8	7	1	30
Recreio	9	5	4	22½
KBGC	9	4	5	20½
Taikoo	10	3	7	20
FC	10	3	7	17
IRC "Gold"	9	2	7	13½

Second Division

KDC "Blues"	9	8	0	40
Recreio	9	6	3	30
KCC	9	6	3	29
HKFC	9	5	4	28
USRC	9	5	4	25½
CCC	9	5	4	24
HKCC	9	4	5	17½
PRC	9	2	7	15
KDC "Whites"	9	2	7	14½
FC	9	3	6	13
POC	8	1	7	8½

Third Division

HKPSA	10	7	3	35
CCC	10	6	4	30
FC	9	6	3	29
KBGC	9	6	3	28
HKFC	10	5	5	27
HKERC	10	5	5	26
KCC	10	3	7	19
PRC	10	1	9	8

Ladies' League

KDC	4	4	0	8
Taikoo Club	4	3	1	6
KBGC	4	3	1	6
CCC "Green"	4	2	2	4
KCC "Red"	4	2	2	4
USRC	4	2	2	4
FC	4	1	3	2
CCC "Yellow"	4	1	3	2
KCC "White"	4	1	3	2
PRC	4	0	4	0

BRITISH SHOT PUT RECORD BROUGHT UP TO 55½ FEET

Barclay Palmer of Oxford University improved on John Savidge's former British shot put record of 55 feet 2¾ inches with 55 feet 6 inches at Chatham on July 4.

At the same meeting Peter Allday, the new British record-holder in the Hammer Throw at 191 feet 3 inches, again went past 190 feet with 190 feet 1 inch. Eric Shirley won the Mile in 4:10.4 and Hugh Foord the Two Miles in 9:08.0.

At Belgrade on July 1, Derek Ibbotson ran 5,000 Metres in 13 minutes 57.2 seconds. Though this is far off Gordon Pirie's recent world record of 13 minutes 36.8 seconds, it is the third best performance over 5,000 Metres in the current season and ranks Ibbotson among the 10 fastest of all time at this distance.

Only three days later Ibbotson won the RAF Mile Championship at Uxbridge in 4 minutes 7.0 seconds in heavy rain, setting up a personal best for the distance and a RAF record.

Yet, Ibbotson's successful week cannot compare with Pirie's Mile in 4:03.6 and Three Miles in 13:42.2 on the same afternoon at Walton on June 9.

Second to Ibbotson at the RAF Championships was Peter Clark in 4:12.2.

THREE AT 9.9

The RAF 100 Yards final saw three men clocked in 9.9 seconds—David Segal, Eric Sandstrom and Noel Fontyn of Burma. Segal had also run 9.9 in a heat the previous day.

Gerald Carr reached 164 feet 3 inches in the Discus Throw and 47 feet 5 inches in the Shot Put—the latter a personal best.

M. Thatcher won the High Jump at 6 feet 1 inch as two other men cleared 6 feet. Other winners included J. T. Johnston, with 15.4 seconds for the 120 Yards High Hurdles, D. Gallagher with 9 minutes 20 seconds for the 3,00 Metres Steeplechase, J. Gribler with 186 inches in the Javelin Throw, W. H. Robinson with 45 feet 1 inch in the Hop, Step and Jump and SACW J. M. Pearson with 11.2 seconds in the women's 100 Yards.

On the first day of the RAF Championships (July 3), Michael Ellis won the Hammer Throw with 180 feet 1 inch, R. Dixon being second with 164 feet 1 inch.

At Croyden on July 4, Gordon Pirie ran the 10,000 Metres in 29 minutes 17.2 seconds on a wet and soggy track, setting an English record of 23 minutes 32.6 seconds for Five Miles on the way. Chris Suddaby was second in 30 minutes 52.2 seconds.

At Croydon also on the same day Brian Barrat won the 3,000 Metres in 8 minutes 20.8 seconds from F.G.J. Salvat (also 8:20.8) and S. R. Langridge (8:22.6).

Colin Brand of Blackheath Harriers, Hongkong Champion in the Javelin Throw for two years running while here with the Royal Army Service Corps on national service, placed fifth in this event at the AAA Southern District Championships at Motspur Park, London, with 170 feet 9 inches.

Malcolm Harradine of Thames Valley Harriers, who has a British best for the season of 217 feet 11 inches, was second with 187 feet 4 inches as Douglas Cosh of Herne Hill Harriers won at 187.5.

AMERICA'S VIC SEIXAS



Vic Seixas, (America) in play against J. A. Morris during the Quarter-Finals of the Men's Singles in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships. Seixas won 13-11, 6-0, 6-3.—Central Press Photo.

TOUR DE FRANCE

Lone British Rider Moves Up To Fourth Place In Overall Classification

Caen, July 8.

Yorkshire's 25-year-old Brian Robinson moved up to fourth place in the overall classification of the gruelling Tour De France cycling race after an excellent run against the clock at Rouen, following by a brilliant 78 miles run to here in the fourth stage today.

Full of confidence, Robinson said he hoped to finish in the first ten at the end of the 24-day race over 2,780 miles. This lone British rider in the Tour added that so far this Tour was not as tough as last year's, when he finished 29th.

Robinson is riding with the Luxembourg team. His team captain, Charly Gaul, who at first hesitated about taking a Briton into the team, said today: "He is one of the finest men in the race".

Gaul, the ace mountain climber, won the race against the clock at Rouen when he covered the 10 miles in 22 minutes and 16 seconds. Robinson finished 29th in 23 minutes and 54 seconds.

Robinson shared 10th place with 2 hours, 58 minutes and 29 seconds in the stage to move up to fourth place in the overall classification with 22 hours, 9 minutes and 31 seconds.

IRISHMAN OUT

Ireland's Seamus Elliot, riding in the Ile De France team, abandoned the race during the stage with a painful knee.

When Robinson heard the Irishman had quit, he said; "He is a good friend of mine and a fine rider. I am sorry that he has had to quit."

Elliot, who has been suffering with a painful leg since the start of the Tour, said: "I stood on the pedals for a climb when suddenly I felt a bone crack in my knee. There was a lot of pain and I could no longer go on. But I hope to be in next year's Tour."

Elliot's last act before quitting was to pace his team-mate Francis Siguenzat back into the pack after a puncture.

The Irishman modestly said: "I didn't think I could go much longer and I wanted to give my team a final helping hand before quitting."

Pierre Pardoen and Raymond Roisser, both in the Northeast Central France team, who finished the fourth stage outside the time limit were eliminated from the Tour.

One hundred and nine riders are left in the race.—France-Presse.

TEAM STANDINGS

Team classification for the fourth stage:—

1. West France — 8 hours, 50 mins. 51 seconds.
2. France — 8 hrs, 51 mins. 5 secs.
3. Holland — 8 hrs, 55 mins. 12 secs.
4. Belgium — 8 hrs, 55 mins. 27 secs.
5. Italy — 9 hrs, 3 mins. 57 secs.
6. Southwest France and Northwest central France, 9 hours, 9 mins. and 32 secs.
8. Southeast France — 9 hours, 9 mins, and 35 secs.
9. Spain — 9 hours, 17 mins. 27 secs.
10. Luxembourg — 9 hours, 18 mins, 5 secs.—France-Presse.

FANS STORM BARRIERS IN SOCCER MATCH

Belgrade, July 8.

Football fans broke through the barriers at one stage of an "unsportsmanlike" cup match between Yugoslav and Hungarian teams here today, the official Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug reports.

Partizan (Belgrade) beat Vasas (Budapest) by the only goal of their semi-final Central European match. It was the first leg of a two round encounter.

But Tanjug said, the game was not played "at a recognized level of fair play" and it failed to reach the quality which both teams were capable of attaining.

"There were many unsportsmanlike incidents and one player was sent off."

The Hungarian side "did not look like a team of any special international significance," Tanjug added.—Reuter.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Doug Sanders First Amateur Ever To Win Canadian Golf Title

Montreal, July 8.

Doug Sanders of Miami Beach, Florida, today became the first amateur ever to win the Canadian Open golf championship when he beat Dow Finsterwald of Bedford Heights, Ohio, in a sudden death playoff after they tied with 273s at the end of the regulation 72 holes.

Sanders, a 22-year-old insurance salesman, got his chance when the slender Ohio professional missed a five-foot bid for a birdie on the 18th hole. The Florida player then won on the first extra hole.

Finsterwald drove first and sliced his tee shot just onto the adjacent 12th fairway in front of a bush. Sanders was down the middle and on the green in two, 23 feet from the pin.

Finsterwald, 26, and fourth leading money winner on the 1956 US tournament circuit, chipped out into the 12th fairway and his third shot landed in a trap short of the green. He blasted out neatly and holed a five-foot putt for a bogey.

The curly-haired Sanders two-putted to get down in par and win the first Canadian Open Championship ever decided by a sudden death playoff. Previous playoffs were 18-hole affairs.

LEADING PROS

Sanders thus will take the handsome Seagram Gold Cup home until next year. Finsterwald still collected first money of $2,400 and jumped to second place among the leading pros with more than $20,000 this year.

Marty Furgol of Lemont, Illinois finished with a 274. He missed his chance to make it a three-way tie when he sprayed his tee-shot on the same 16th and took a bogey five.

The defending Champion, E. Palmer of Latrobe, Pennsylvania, wound up tied for ninth with the first round leader, Bo Winninger. Sanders, a slight, five-foot-ten, 155-pound swinger, became the first amateur to win a major Open tournament since Gene Littler won the San Diego Open in January 1954.

There was also a playoff for the Riverhead Cup, presented to the low Canadian. Gordie Brydson needed two holes to edge Erne Bonso and Johnnie Henrick. All three finished with 286.—United Press.

WASHBROOK AMONG THE TWELVE PLAYERS FOR THIRD TEST

London, July 8.

In this age of youth, the England cricket selectors have taken a retrograde step in naming Cyril Washbrook, the 41-year-old Lancashire professional captain, among the 12 players from whom the team for the third Test match against Australia, beginning at Headingley next Thursday, will be chosen.

Washbrook is a member of the Selection Committee and whatever views one may have, it must be stated in fairness to Washbrook that he did not put his name forward. In fact, it was only after much pressure from his colleagues that Washbrook consented to his name appearing among the 12.

Five years have passed since Washbrook last played for England in Australia and New Zealand.

Obviously the selectors have been seriously concerned about the batting, following the poor displays when England were beaten at Lords.

They have omitted Graveney, Watson and Wardle from that unsuccessful team and brought in Oakman, the Sussex all-rounder, Insole, the Essex captain, as well as Washbrook and Lock, who was 12th man.

OPENNG PAIR

In reshaping the batting, they first decided to retain Richardson and Cowdrey as the opening pair. Neither played as well in the Second Test as they did at Trent Bridge, but they have established themselves and it is argued that Cowdrey is at his best against the new ball. Moreover, Cowdrey has become more settled in his mind about going in first.

There are times when Cowdrey gets himself into a slow groove. This unnecessary caution cannot be attributed to his promotion in the order for it first occurred before then.

Having decided to strengthen the batting, the idea has been entertained to go into the match with only four bowlers and play six batsmen, besides Evans, the wicket-keeper.

Whether this course will be adopted will depend on the state of the pitch. It would be highly dangerous to introduce three batsmen with little Test experience.

Hence, if one has Oakman and Insole, the other place should go to a player of the calibre of Compton, Graveney, Watson, Simpson or Washbrook.

Alan Oakman, the lanky Sussex all-rounder, was taking the sea breeze at Blackpool when he was told of his selection in the England 12 from whom the team will be chosen for the Third Test.

He had travelled from Manchester, where his side is playing Lancashire, with several Sussex colleagues.

He said: "It's great news. I hope I can justify my selection. I suppose it will not be decided until Thursday morning whether I shall play or not. But if I do, it will be my first "Cap" and the greatest moment of my cricketing career."—France-Presse.

UNANIMOUS WISH

Manchester, July 8.

Cyril Washbrook, the 41-year-old Lancashire Captain and member of the England Test Selection Committee, who was a surprise choice among 12 players named today for the Third Test against Australia, said at his home near here tonight: "I am coming back to Test cricket at the unanimous wish of my fellow selectors."

He added: "I left the room while the other selectors discussed the position in so far as I was concerned and returned only when they had reached a decision to include me in the party of 12 for Thursday's Test at Leeds.

"When I take the field I shall cease to become a selector and be just another player under Peter May's command. I do not know whether I shall bat in the middle of the order or as an opener, or for that matter whether I shall even play. It is entirely up to the captain and fellow selectors on the morning of the match.

"So far as I am aware, I am not to act as Vice Captain or be treated differently from the other players."—Reuter.

BELGIAN GRAND PRIX

Italian & British Drivers Take Main Honours

Francorchamps, Belgium, July 8.

Italian and British riders took the main honours in the Belgian International Motor Cycling Grand Prix here, today.

Records were set in all five races, which count towards the 1956 World Championships.

John Surtees (Britain) piloted Italian MV Agusta's to victory in the 350 cc and 500 cc events to consolidate his lead in the World Championship for both classes.

Carlo Ubiali took the total of MV victories to four by winning the 125 and 250 cc races to give him the lead in the World Championship table in each class.

Wilhelm Noll and Fritz Cron, of Germany, won the side-car event on a BMW.

LAP RECORDS

Though lap records were set in every event, not one of the new record-holders won a race.

Geoff Duke, British holder of the world 500 cc title, returned to Grand Prix racing for the first time since a suspension which kept him out of the first two World Championships meetings. He set a new lap record of 168.960 kilometres an hour (117.420 MPH), beating his own previous record of 164.374 KPH (114.562 MPH). He seemed assured of victory when his Gilera broke down two laps from the finish.—Reuter.

Four Qualify For Horse Jumping Event

Aix La Chapelle, July 8.

Four riders qualified today for the World Jumping Championships after the third event here today.

They were: Raimondo S. Dinzeo (Italy) on Merano (64.85 points).

Thiedemann (Germany) on Merano (64.85 points).

Thiedemann (Germany) on Meteor (60.50 points).

Goyoaga (Spain) on Fahnan Konig (53 points).

Della (Argentina) on Oleander (48.5 points).

Five riders tied for first place in today's third event: Dinzeo, Thiedemann, Della, Goyoaga and Steinkrauss (United States, riding First Boy).

Willey (US) on Master William, finished eighth, Kawaguchi (Japan) on Fuji, twelfth and Ota, Japan, on Elorglot 15th.—France-Presse.

Egyptian Wins Swim Marathon

Auvers-Suc-Oise, July 8.

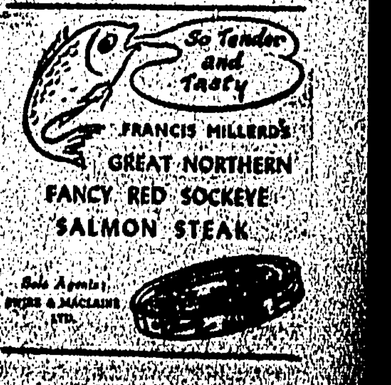
Egypt's Ebou Helf today won an 18 kilometre international swimming marathon on the Oise River near Paris, in four hours and 24 minutes, with Denmark's Helje Jensen second in 4 hours 30 minutes.

Third was Batista Pereira of Portugal in four hours, 33 minutes and fourth was the Egyptian swimmer, Abou Bakr in four hours and 37 minutes.

The only girl swimmer in the race, New Zealand's Miss Margaret Sweeny, was fifth in five hours and 17 minutes. There were eight competitors.—France-Presse.

THE GAMBOLS . . . by Barry Appleby





JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Bid Analysis Sets Declarer

By OSWALD JACOBY

TODAY'S hand came along in the Eastern Regional Tournament several months ago. Most of the South players got themselves doubled at four or five spades, which they proceeded to make. In a few cases West played the hand at a high contract in hearts or clubs, going down.

The most artistic result came when the West hand was held by one of my favourite partners, Harry J. Fishbein of New York. Fishbein made a careful analysis of the bidding and came to the conclusion that South had 11 cards in spades and diamonds, and that North had club strength that included the ace.

It seemed clear to Fishbein that normal defence would net him only one heart and one spade. The setting trick could come only from a diamond ruff. But how could East gain the lead to give Fishbein the ruff?

NORTH
♠ K J 4
♥ 9 6 5
♦ J 9 8 4
♣ A K 10

WEST
♠ A 8 3
♥ A K J 7 4
♦ None
♣ Q 9 8 5 2

EAST
♠ 6
♥ Q 10 3 2
♦ 10 7 3 2
♣ J 6 4 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q 10 9 7 5 2
♥ 8
♦ A K Q 6 5
♣ 7

Both sides vul.

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Double	Redbl.	Pass
3 ♦	3 ♥	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	5 ♣	Double	5 ♥
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead—♥ 7

The solution was risky, but it is known far and wide that Fishbein is no creampuff. He opened the seven of hearts at the first trick!

Norman Kay, another famous expert, played the queen of hearts from the East hand. When this card held the trick it was apparent that Fishbein had deliberately underled the ace and king of hearts. The reason wasn't hard to find, and East returned a diamond for his partner to ruff. Down one!

♥♣ CARD Sense ♠♦

Q—The bidding has been:

West	North	East	South
1 Club	1 Spade	Pass	?

You, South, hold:
♠K J 4 2 ♥Q 9 7 ♦A Q J 4 2 ♣8
What do you do?

A—Bid four spades. There should be a fine play for this contract even if North has a very shabby overcall.

TODAY'S QUESTION

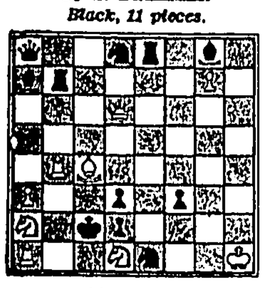
The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold:
♠K J 7 4 2 ♥9 7 ♦K Q 7 4 2 ♣8
What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By S. BRAHMER

Black, 11 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
White to play: mate in three.
Solution to Saturday's problem:
1, Kt—Kt3, any; 2, Q mates.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, JULY 9

BORN today, you are one of those independent souls who want to live their own lives without any kind of intervention from inside or outside the family circle. You have your own ideas and you intend to follow them, come what may. Combined with your desire to analyse and get at the facts is an intuitive — at times, almost psychic—power which helps you to make quick decisions.

Inventive and original in your methods of thinking and in putting your new ideas into operation, it may be quite a while before you receive the recognition which rightfully should be yours. Your inner life is one which no one else shares—unless you so desire—and because of this, you are often considered cold and aloof. Actually, your emotional nature is quite strong, but you have learned not to show your feelings but stand before the world with a poker face that never tells what you are really thinking about things.

Since you have a keen sense of duty, you never will shirk your share of any job and, because of it, will take on obligations which are not rightfully yours. This is particularly true of those whom you love. Highly attractive to members of the opposite sex, you will have several opportunities to wed. Just make sure that you finally select the right one!

Among those who were born on this date are: Dorothy Thompson and Florence Marryat, authors; Richard Hageman, musician; Elias Howe, inventor; Edwin J. Houston, engineer; Charles Downing horticulturist; S. L. Rothafel, theatre impresario, and Billy Mahan, actor.

To find what the stars have in store for you tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, JULY 10

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Positive thinking will be of great assistance to you today. Negative thoughts will bring only disappointment.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Don't let yourself be distracted from your main objective. For results, keep going along a definite line.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—You may promote a new idea this morning, but lie low this afternoon and be especially careful this evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Don't attempt too much during the daytime hours. Keep things on an even keel. You can push new projects later.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Sell a new business idea which should bring you a quick turnover — maybe real profit by nightfall.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—There is plenty of activity. Although some of it may not be to your liking, hide any disappointment if you can.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Take a positive attitude on some important business matter and you will score a lasting success.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Artistic ventures are favoured. You could make a business success of a new idea, too.

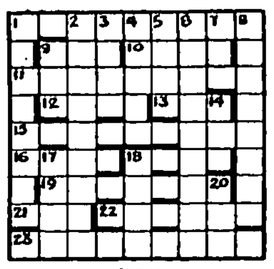
PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Guard your health today. Take care of all personal matters, especially during the evening hours.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—This is one of those routine days which is just made to order for taking care of those neglected odds and ends.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Trade on your personality and prestige this morning. Slow down a little this afternoon. Plan a social evening.

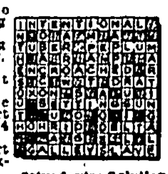
GEMIN (May 22-June 22)—For you, too, this is a day of routine. Finish those things which should be done. Procrastinate no longer.

CROSSWORD



Across
1. This is sometimes thrown on your good ideas! (4, 5)
9. Ends rotate! (3)
10. It may be a star. (4)
11. He's never very old. (9)
12. Sometimes compared with bark. (4)
13. Wooden part of the cloak. (8)
15. This, curiously, makes a U.S.A. trail. (9)
16. Ovid goes empty. (4)
18. This doubled may be a fighting gesture. (4)
19. It often describes hors-d'oeuvres. (7)
21. TV producers do this to 22 Across. (8)
22. These often need a stage. (6)
23. They may cry "Wolf," or One Down. (9)

Down
1. The sound of an alarmist. (3, 5)
2. Lou in Asia (anag.). (9)
3. This may be the result of a blow. (4) 4. It's a bet. (5)
5. Plus. (4)
6. The results of the arithmetic. (5, 4)
7. Before. (3)
8. It's a rare bird to a Roman. (4, 4)
9. Roy the thieving rascal. (3)
14. Young Christopher. (3)
17. Cricket shape. (4)
18. Old one may be sort to make a 4 Down. (4)
20. Short part of the week-end. (3)



Saturday's Solution

TARGET

How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters in the square on the left, in making each word, the letters in each of the small squares may be used once only. Each word *must* contain the large letter in the centre square, and there *must* be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 24 words, *good*; 28 words, *very good*; 32 words, *excellent*. Solution tomorrow.

SATURDAY'S SOLUTION: Girt girth great grit grot groat growth groan (girt meant hurt regot hogwash into INVOLUNT (i.e. decorated with pattern) night north naught ought outing right riot rout rooting rotor thin thine thong thorn thou throng throw throwing thrown tiger tine tire torn tough tour touring towing town trig trigon trio trough trug turbo turn twig twin upright unit upright upto whirl wight with wont wort worth writhe writ wroth wrought.

WOMANSENSE



Named "Sea Bird", this cocktail ensemble consists of a dress with flared skirt and a three-quarter sleeved bolero in cotton cashmere embroidered in grey, white and black. A black satin cummerbund gives a high-waist effect. By Jacques Heim.—Agence France-Presse.

Beauty Tips For Brides

By JEANNE D'ARCY

ALL brides are beautiful, but sometimes we wonder how they manage it. There's so much to be done that many of these leading ladies don't get a wink of sleep the week before the wedding.

It's go, go, go. There are parties to attend, last-minute purchases to make, things to pack, invitations to check and a zillion other items on the programme.

One bride we know was up until 4 A.M. the night before the wedding, packing her suitcase. She had just four hours' sleep. By the time the reception was over, the glow of excitement was fading and the grey look of utter exhaustion was setting in.

If a bride has a bit of foresight, she can escape such last-minute hustle-hustle. All her personal shopping and socialising, too, should be done a full week before the wedding. This leaves seven days for such essentials as checking guests and gift rists, rehearsals, and most important of all, it leaves her free to get rested and beautified.

Ten P.M. should be bedtime for those seven days and preparations for this beauty sleep should include the full treatment. Face and throat should get a thorough cleansing. If needed, night cream should be smoothed on.

A few days before the wedding, details such as eyebrow tweezing, removing hair from legs, a manicure and a pedicure should be on the schedule.

As for shampoo and hair-setting, let the bride schedule these to suit her hair. It may look best when freshly washed or it might be the type that is prettiest a few days after a setting.

On the wedding morning, the bride should allow herself plenty of time for a good make-up job—it will have to last all through the day. She should check make-up by daylight, too, making sure it isn't too colourful.

A bride should look naturally beautiful.

KEEPING BABY HEALTHY

HEREDITY vs. ENVIRONMENT

By W. W. BAUER, M.D.

"HAVE you seen Marcia's new baby? He's got her blue eyes and his father's dimpled chin. He's as cute as he can be."

"Y-e-es, he's cute—now."

"What do you mean, now?"

"Well, I'm not sure that Marcia ought to be having any children."

"For goodness sake, why not?"

'Didn't you know that Marcia's cousin had an uncle who spent some time in a mental hospital?"

Maybe that's an extreme example, but it illustrates how too many people pay too much attention to the dangers of heredity, and too little to its advantages. And far too little to environment. Every human being is a product both of heredity and of environment, and there isn't much profit in debating how much of what he turns out to be, is due to each.

Inherited Factors

Every human being is born with certain inherited characteristics which are not subject to change. The colour of the eyes, the colour and quality of the hair, and the ultimate capacity for growth and development, both mental and physical, are determined by hereditary factors. These are not subject to change. Neither is the basic intelligence and capacity for acquiring skills.

In animals these qualities can be controlled by selective breeding. Race horses, milk cattle, beef cattle, hunting dogs, mice for cancer research, can be and are bred selectively to emphasise desirable qualities and de-emphasise those less desired. Human beings are not subject to such manipulation, but we can learn some useful and comforting lessons from the experiences of animal breeders, and from studying hereditary trends in human beings.

Among the most important of these is that specific traits in one generation tend to disappear unless they are reinforced by mating with similar ones. This applies both to good and bad traits. Diabetes is one of the best examples.

Don't pay too much attention to unfavourable inheritable traits in a baby's ancestry, especially if they are a generation or so back, and out of the direct line of descent. Anyhow, your baby is here, and there's nothing you can do now about his heredity. There is a lot you can do about his environment.

Parents' Responsibility

Within the limitations established by hereditary equipment, your baby's length of life and his satisfaction in it rest in your hands. You must put a broad interpretation on that word "environment." It includes more than a clean, safe and pleasant place in which to live. Nutrition is part of it, and a very important part, and that is under your control. Environment includes the psychological atmosphere in which baby grows up. If he develops into a pitiful neurotic, afraid of his own shadow, it isn't necessarily because he inherited it from Aunt Susie; more likely he wasn't brought up with due regard for his emotional and mental health.

If he's feeble-minded, heredity limits his development, but even so, more can now be done for and with the mentally retarded than would ever have been thought possible even a few years ago.

Many diseases formerly regarded as inherited have been shown not to be so at all. In instances where there is an inherited trend, this fact if known can be the basis for special care against known predisposing causes of the disease. Modern treatment can help to overcome many handicaps formerly disabling.

That new baby in your home is a bundle of potentialities—wonderful, intriguing, challenging. To make the most of his capabilities, and reduce his liabilities to their lowest possible level, you have no time to bemoan any possible hereditary disadvantages. The challenge now is to help that baby make the most of his possibilities, whether these be great or small, by surrounding him with the best possible environment.

A large and important ingredient in such an environment is the tender, loving and hopeful care of parents who are not afraid.

Tomorrow:
VI—Emotional Health



"Rafale", by Jacques Heim, is a short evening dress in pink lace. It has a fitted bodice, draped at the top in pink muslin which forms a cape-like shawl.—Agence France-Presse.

Keep In Trim.... by Ida Jean Kain

The case of the short-waisted figure



Whittles the middle

THE short-waisted figure has an affinity for fat. You can get the idea quick as a wink by measuring the distance between the tip-top of the hipbone and your natural waistline. The less the distance between the two, the easier it is to add padding....and, alas, the more it shows!

A tall girl might have a five or six-inch span, compared to a scant three-inch span for the shorter chunkier figure. That is why ten added pounds has such bulging consequences for the short girl, while some tall, long-waisted creatures can add ten pounds with no noticeable change. To add to the trouble, the short, stocky typo has relatively lower calorie requirements than her taller sister. So all in all, it's no cinch for us short girls to keep weight down.

• •

Exercise helps, of course, for toned muscles rebuff fat. But it is not possible to overeat and keep svelte through exercise alone. The best anchor toward normal weight is to steer clear of too many sweets and starches. Get in the habit of having only one starchy food with a meal. If you like a nice fluffy potato with butter, have it, together with lean meat, another vegetable, and a salad and fruit. Leave off calories by not eating bread with that meal and not having a rich dessert.

If you love bread, then have that starch in place of potatoes. You can have two thin slices of bread with a meal. Limit the butter to a half pat, for the butter counts higher than the bread.

Always trim off fats from meat. Get out of the gravy habit and use a measured amount of dressing on salads. Cut the oil in the dressing, using only half as much oil as vinegar, and add brown sugar to take off the sharp edge. Shake the dressing well before tiding out your spoonful. That salad is only 20 calories per serving.

For the short-waisted figure, exercises which keep the entire midriff supple are most helpful. Here's a good one . . .

Position: Standing on knees, arms stretched high overhead.

• •

Movement: Pull firmly up and in through the middle measurement, then bend slowly to the right, feeling the pull all along the left side. Hold. Return to position, then bend to the left . . . again hold. Repeat slowly 6 times, gradually increase to 12.

Do a few limbering stretch bends each day . . . this will do wonders for your figure. Stretch up, hold the stretch, then bend sideways, l-o-n-g and smooth, reaching through your fingertips, and again hold. If your back is strong, add a turn at the waist to wring off inches.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Whales In The Lily Pond

—The Ocean Is Too Crowded for Them Now—

By MAX TRELL

TEDDY, the Stuffed Bear, and Knarf, the shadow boy with the turned about name walked down the hill toward the pond. All the way down they kept calling: "King Nep! King Nep!"

By and by they saw him—saw Little King Nep, that is—sitting on a water lily leaf in the middle of the pond.

He looked up and waved to them. Then he rose and walked lightly across the pond—on the water!—until he reached the bank.

Ruler Of Oceans

For King Nep was once the Great King Neptune, ruler of all the oceans and even now, when scarcely anyone knew him any more, the water let him walk on it.

He was dressed all in green and was no taller than a clothespin. He sat down beside Knarf and Teddy, leaning his back against the stem of a daisy and waited for them to speak.

Finally Knarf said: "We've never seen a whale. Do you think a whale would fit in this pond, King Nep?"

"Whales are enormous!" Teddy added before King Nep could answer.

Flock Of Whales

But King Nep said quietly, "I've got a flock of my whales in the pond now. Haven't you seen them?"

He looked from Knarf to Teddy and from Teddy back to Knarf again. They looked astonished.

"Yes," King Nep went on; "I had no other place to keep them. They really should have the ocean to swim in. But the ocean is getting too crowded nowadays with boats sailing all over it, that I decided it would be pleasanter for them to be near me in the pond."

"But how did you get them to fit in the pond?" Teddy asked.

"Oh, I had to make them a bit smaller," said King Nep.

"How much smaller?" Knarf wanted to know.

Quite Small

"Quite small . . . yes, quite small for whales," King Nep answered. "I've made them small, you see, but it's a very good size for whales when all they have is a pond to swim in. They're very happy.

"I was looking at them this morning. Some of them were lying quietly on the mud at the bottom, some of them were floating up near the surface, enjoying the sunshine. And a few of them were lashing their flukes."

"What are flukes?" Teddy broke in, looking puzzled.

King Nep said: "Flukes are tails . . . whales' tales. Though why they should be called flukes instead of tails I'll never know."

Teddy and Knarf walked silently to the edge of the pond. They peered into the water.

Lumpy Things

Down at the bottom, lying almost motionless, they could see little lumpy things with small eyes and long tails. And near the surface some of them were enjoying the sunshine, while a few were lashing about.

Perhaps these were King Nep's whales, living in the pond instead of in the great oceans—tinging ripples instead of angry waves—feeling the gentle breeze across the surface instead of the might of the gale.



King Nep was sitting on a water lily leaf in the pond.

Perhaps they were whales, but they certainly looked exactly like tadpoles!

"King Nep!" said Knarf. "Those whales are tadpoles, aren't they?"

But King Nep didn't answer. He just smiled and smiled and smiled.

Rupert and the Fire Bird—4



Pong-Ping is in such a hurry that he does not turn his head at Rupert's call and the little bear has to run fast to catch him. "Oh please," he says breathlessly, "May I borrow that egg thing just until tomorrow? I'll take special care of it," Pong-

Ping looks doubtful. "You sound very mysterious about it," he mutters, "but I don't really want it until I've looked at my books. You will keep it safe, won't you?" "Of course I will," Rupert smiles. And, taking it, he scampers off.

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Another New Rupert Adventure — RUPERT and the HAPPY WISH $1.00

This Funny World



"Sorry, Fred, I still can't pay back that ten dollars I borrowed. I could loan you ten, if that would help"

Yugoslavia Not Likely To Send Any Judges Or Referees To Games

Belgrade, July 8.

Yugoslavia will send a maximum of 55 competitors and officials to the Olympic Games at Melbourne in November, it has been decided by the Yugoslav Olympic Committee.

The main representation will be provided by the football and water polo teams, which are considered to have the best chances of success.

The water polo team will consist of 12 members. The number of footballers will be settled later, but will probably be 18 players and three officials.

It was decided that Yugoslavia will not send any judges or referees, as the cost will be too great, except perhaps for one water polo judge and football referee.

As for other sports, the committee decided to send five oarsmen and ten athletes, archers and swimmers.

Individual sports federations have been forbidden to arrange matches or events in different countries on the way out to Melbourne, but they will be encouraged to do so on the return journey.

The representation will probably fly to Australia in two groups. The first, who will participate in the earlier phase of the Games beginning on November 22, will leave about November 10.

The second group, participating in the later part of the Games, will leave about November 17.

In this way all Yugoslav participants will have about a week in which to become acclimatised.

FINAL DECISION

The Olympics Committee is to meet here again early in September to take final decisions on how many are to go, and who they shall be.

The Yugoslav Football Association is likely to make a departure from its previous policy by nominating a young team for Melbourne.

They felt that the well-known names of Yugoslav football, who had represented the country for years, were growing too [illegible] new blood was needed.

The selectors expect to build up the team when the football season resumes at the end of the summer.

In August, the opportunity will be taken of an international match against China in Belgrade to put a young team into the field.

Yugoslavs hope that their country will make a better showing in Melbourne than they did at the Winter Olympics at Cortina, Italy, when they did not gain any medals.

Mr Branko Polic, Secretary of the Olympic Committee, said: "Our performance was weaker than we had expected, because of the erroneous final part of the preparations.

The methods of Yugoslav competitors training in Sweden and Finland had been changed one month before Cortina, and this had done harm instead of good, he said.

PLEASANT SURPRISE

Stockholm, July 8.

The Swedes are diffident about their chances of bringing home medals from Melbourne. The head of the Administrative Committee of the Swedish National Sports Association recently declared: Any medal we can win in Melbourne will be a pleasant surprise."

The team will consist of 60 persons, including officials, but its composition has not yet been fixed.

Sweden will take part in athletics, modern pentathlon, boxing, sailing, shooting, rowing, swimming, wrestling, cycling, gymnastics, canoeing and walking. It is still uncertain whether she will also be represented in fencing and weightlifting.

High jumping and Marathon are two events in which the Swedes hope to do well. For the former, they rely on the 22-year-old teacher, Bengt Nilsson, who won the 1955 European Championship. His personal record is 2.11 metres.—China Mail Special.

BASEBALL

CINCINNATI REDLEGS SCORE 3-2 WIN OVER ST. LOUIS CARDINALS

New York, July 8.

The Cincinnati Redlegs reached the annual All-Star interlude with a game and a half lead in the National League Pennant race on Sunday, when they came up with three runs on only one hit in the seventh inning to score a 3-2 triumph over the slump-ridden St Louis Cardinals.

Willard Schmidt, hoping to snap St Louis' three-game losing streak, went into the seventh inning with a 2-0 lead but walked the first two batters and was replaced by Herman Wehmeier. A sacrifice, another walk, Wally Post's two-run single and Gus Bell's infield out completed the rally.

The victory was the Redlegs' fourth straight and seventh in nine games. The Cardinals have dropped 16 of 24 games since their June 14 deal with the New York Giants and eight of their most recent nine games.

The Redlegs gained a full game on the second-place Milwaukee Braves when they bowed to the Chicago Cubs 10-6 via a ninth-inning, bases-filled homer by Monte Irvin. The Braves had taken a 6-5 lead in the eighth when Danny O'Connell raced home from second base on an attempted double play.

Gene Baker and Hobie Landrith also hit homers from the Cubs while Joe Adcock hit two and Ed Mathews one for the Braves.

SEVEN HOMERS

The third-placed Brooklyn Dodgers crushed the Philadelphia Phillies, 9-2, but then bowed 3-2 while the New York Giants lost to the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-2 after clouting seven homers in an 11-1 romp in the other National League games.

Don Newcombe scored his 11th victory behind Brooklyn's 14-hit opening game attack that included two hits each by Junior Gilliam, Newcombe, Roy Campanella, Carl Furillo and Duke Snider. Newcombe pitched a four-hitter and lost his shutout in the ninth when Del Ennis hit a two-run homer. Willie Jones came through a three-run double in the sixth inning to give the Phillies their victory over Sal Maglie.

The Giants hit four homers in one inning and seven in all—both figures one short of Major League records—in romping over the Pirates in their opener. Willie Mays, Daryl Spencer and Wes Westrum hit two homers each and Hank Thompson added another for the Giants.

In the second game, however, Ronnie Kline throttled the Giants before giving way to a pinch-hitter as the Pirates staged their winning three-run splurge in the eighth. Dick Groat's two-run double was the key blow of the inning. United Press.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	F
Cleveland	17	17	0
Kansas City	3	9	1

Wynn, Lemon (8) and Hegan. McMahan, Lasorda (7), Crimin (7), Santiago (7) and Ginsberg. WP - Wynn (10-4). LP - McMahan (0-3). HRS-Busby (9th), Lemon (4th).

	R	H	F
New York	8	12	2
Washington	2	9	2

Byrne, Kucks (3), R. Colem Obkuln Sturdivant (7) and Berra. Stobbs, Ramos (3), Wiesler (5), Pascual (7), Byerly (9) and Fitzgerald, Courtney (5). WP-Kuvks (11-4). LP-Stobbs (7-6). HRs-Skowron (6th), Lemon (11th), McDougald (7th), Bauer 2, (17th and 18th).

(First Game)

	R	H	F
Baltimore	0	6	1
Boston	9	16	0

Moore, Wight (2), Brown (5), Schmitz (7) and Castall, Smith (7) Sullivan (8-3) and White. LP-Moore (6-6). HR-T. Williams (5th). — United Press.

AMERICANS WIN CANADA CUP



The American pair —Ben Hogan (right) and Sam Snead (left)—with the Canada Cup and the donor, American industrialist Mr John Jay Hopkins, after their victory in the golf tournament at Wentworth Course, Surrey on June 26. Hogan also won the International score.

Mr Hopkins instituted the tournament, which was being held in Britain for the first time since its inception.—Reuterphoto.

ROSEWALL IN ACTION



The Number Two Seed, Ken Rosewall of Australia in play against unseeded Ulf Schmidt of Sweden in the quarter-finals of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon. Rosewall won 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.—Central Press Photo.

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 27. Orders by Brigadier L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated July 3, 1956.

Force Orders

Reporting Procedure—Injuries Received Whilst Undergoing Training.—Members of the Force who receive injuries whilst undergoing training will report to the nearest Government Hospital, i.e. Kowloon Hospital or Queen Mary Hospital for treatment and not to military hospitals. They will be in possession of a certificate signed by an Officer which will be handed to the Hospital Almoner certifying that they are members of the RHKDF.

Reporting Procedure — Spectacles Broken Whilst Undergoing Training.—Members of the Force who break or damage their spectacles whilst undergoing training will report to HQ RHKDF for a letter to be taken to the Principal Almoner, Medical Department, Tower Court, Hyson Avenue with the spectacles for arrangements to be made in connection with repairs and replacements which will be carried out by the Government Optical Technician. The breakage must be certified by an Officer as not being due to carelessness on the part of the member concerned. Bills incurred with private opticians will not be met from Public Funds.

Force Headquarters

Int Platoon.—Tuesday July 10, 1956—Parade HQ RHKDF 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

Recce Platoon. — Wednesday July 11, 1956 — W/T Course. Only those detailed to attend. Parade at HQ RHKDF. Dress: Mufti. Thursday July 12, 1956—No parade. Saturday/Sunday July 14/15, 1956 — Weekend Scheme—Parade WD Car Park Kowloon at 9 a.m. Dress: OG, WT Order, Jungle Hats, Rubber Boots, Puttees, Kit and Equipment for scheme to last until 4 p.m. Sunday 15.

Light Troop.—Friday July 13, 1956—Troop Training. Parade MPG 5.15 p.m. for HQ RHKDF. Dress: Overalls.

C & R Troop.—Monday July 9, 1956—Parade MPG 5.15 p.m. for SOC. Dress: Mufti.

The Hongkong Regiment

Training. "A" Coy.—Saturday July 7—Rifle shoot. RV SCP Kowloon 2 p.m. Dress: OG Trousers, KD Shirt, Boots, Gaiters, Blue Beret, Belt, Warning Order.—July 17—Half Day Trg. Programme—Fdcraft 7-9-9. Film. **"B" Coy.**—No parade. Warning Order.—July 23—Half Day Trg and Pay Parade. **"C" Coy.**—Friday July 13—Marching. WT Rifle. RV MPG 5.15 p.m. for RHQ. Dress: OG Trousers, KD Shirt, Blue Beret, Boots, Anklets and Pouches. **"D" Coy.**—Wednesday July 11 — WT. Fdcraft. RV 1.30 p.m. MPG for RHQ. Dress: KD Shirts, OG Trousers, Boots, Anklets, Blue Beret, Rifle Slings, Musketry Order. Sp Coy MMG Pl.—Wednesday July 11—Practice Dragon Trophy (Teams only). RV RHQ 5.30 p.m. Dress: KD Shirt, OG Trousers, Boots, Puttees, Battle Order less steel helmet. Mor Pl.—Wednesday July 11—Full Day Trg. RV 1.50 p.m. for RHQ 2.15 p.m. Dress: KD Shirt, OG Trousers, Boots, Puttees, Battle Order less steel helmet. HQ Coy Sig Pl.—No parade. MT Pl.—Wednesday July 11—Programme as ordered by MTO. RV 5.30 p.m. at RHQ. Dress: Overalls, Belt, Beret. Inf Sec.—Tuesday July 10—Map Reading Test. RV 5.30 p.m. at RHQ. Dress: Plain clothes. Med Sec.—Wednesday July 11 — Physiology Lecture. RV RHQ 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. Thursday July 12—Practical first aid. RV RHQ 5.30 p.m. Dress: Plain clothes. Band & Corps of Drums.—As ordered by Band President. HKR Late Trg Period.—Monday July 9—Those already detailed for the above parade will attend. RV MPG for RHQ 6.15 p.m. Trg starts at 6.30 p.m. Dress: OG Trousers, OG Shirts, Blue Beret, Boots, Gaiters, WT Order.

Home Guard

Training.—Thursday July 12, 1956—Lecture — Ambushes. Parade MPG 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force

Trade Training. Police Section.—Tuesday July 10 — All personnel—34 Police District—5.30 p.m. Transport leaves MPG at 5.20 p.m. Friday July 13—All personnel—RAF Kai Tak—9 a.m. (Full Day). Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 8.45 a.m. Equipment Section.—Tuesday July 10—All personnel — HKAAF Hangar—6 p.m. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.45 p.m. Saturday July 14—As detailed—HKAAF Hangar 2 p.m. Sunday July 15 — As detailed — HKAAF Hangar 9 a.m. Clerks, P.A.—Thursday July 12—All personnel—RHKDF 5.15 p.m. Transport leaves RHKDF at 7.15 p.m. Clerks, G.D.—Tuesday July 10 — All personnel — HKAAF Hangar — 6 p.m. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.45 p.m. A.T.C. Section.—Saturday July 14—As detailed—Kai Tak Tower—1 p.m. Sunday July 15—As detailed — Kai Tak Tower — 8 a.m. Nursing Section.—Wednesday July 11—All personnel—SSQ RAF Kai Tak — 9 a.m. (Half Day). Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 8.45 a.m. Wireless Section. — Friday July 13 — As detailed — HKAAF Hangar & RHKDF — 5.30 p.m. Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 5.15 p.m. Transport leaves MPG at 5.15 p.m. M.T. Section.—Saturday July 14 — As detailed — HKAAF Hangar—9 a.m. (Full Day). Transport leaves Salisbury Road at 8.45 a.m. C & R Section. — To be detailed by OC C & R Squadron.

Flying Training.—Saturday, Sunday and Monday July 14, 15 and 16—Pilots as detailed by OC Flying Squadron. Thursday July 12 — All pilots—MPG—6 p.m.

Hongkong Women's Auxiliary Army Corps

Training.—Thursday July 12—First Aid: Parade MPG 5.30 p.m. for tpt to HQ RHKDF. Dress: Mufti. Friday July 13—Rig: Parade MPG 5.30 p.m. for HQLF. Dress: Uniform.

Krivonosov Regains Hammer Throw Record

London, July 8.

Mikhail Krivonosov, of the Soviet Union, regained the world record for the Hammer Throw in Moscow today, according to the Soviet news agency, Tass, quoted by Reuter.

He had a throw of 66.38 metres (217 feet 9½ inches).

Four days ago at Needham, Massachusetts, Cliff Blair (United States) recorded 216 feet 5½ inches (65.97 metres) to beat Krivonosov's official world record of 211 feet 0½ inch. (64.33 metres), set in Warsaw last August.

Blair and Krivonosov have both beaten the official record twice in recent months.—Reuter.

Ronnie Delaney Injured

Paris, July 8.

Irish four-minute Miler Ronnie Delaney was spiked while running in the 800 Metres of the international track and field meeting here today and rushed to hospital for treatment.

Delaney, a sophomore at Villanova College in the U.S., suffered two deep gashes in his right heel but doctors said he will be able to run in the Olympics.

The accident occurred some 20 metres from the start of the race when Iran's Golverdi Peymani fell just in front of Delaney. This Irishman, unable to avoid the fallen Persian, stumbled over him and a pack of racers coming from behind bumped into Delaney.

It was one of the racers from behind who kicked Delaney with his spiked shoes and caused the wounds.—United Press.

Head Senior Says

LEW WON'T TURN PRO JUST YET

Sydney, July 8.

The father of Lew Hoad, newly-crowned Wimbledon tennis champion, said today his son probably would not turn professional during the next 12 months.

"Lew is content at present to remain in amateur tennis and tour with his wife. He probably will defend his title at Wimbledon next year," Alan Hoad said.

The Aussie star's father said Lew had no definite plans but had discussed the possibility of taking over a business when his tennis career ended.—United Press.

Auxiliary Fire Service Orders

No. 25. Orders by Mr Peter Cheung, Acting Superintendent, Auxiliary Fire Service of July 7, 1956.

Enrolment—Recruit (HK) Ho Chi-biu, Kwok Muk-kin, Tang Kwong-tak & Yip To-lam w.e.f. 29.6.56.

Leave—Sin Offr (HK) L. F. de Souza granted 3 months local leave w.e.f. 1.7.56.

(Sgd.) K. A. Hall,
Asst. D/Supt., A.F.S.

CIVIL AID SERVICES

Orders (No. 18) by the Hon. C. E. Terry, O.B.E., Commissioner, Civil Aid Services dated July 6:—

1. **Pay Parades—Amendment.** The Pay Parade notified in C.A.S. Order No. 10 of 15th June, 1956 in respect of Central Zone and the Communications Unit and scheduled to take place on Monday 6th August, 1956 is hereby postponed until Wednesday 8th August, 1956—at the time and place previously stated.

2. **Examination Results.** The undermentioned attended examinations in First Aid (St. John Ambulance Association) on the following dates, and qualified to receive the Certificates, and to wear the Badge, of the St. John Ambulance Association:—

(a) 21st June, 1956. Yaumati Zone.—30160 Ng Yuen-cheong, 30190 Chan Ching-chee, 30201 Leung Chak-man, 30209 Wong Hon-wah, 30254 Mok Man-wah, 30273 Chan Kai-tong, 30274 Chiu Cheuk, 30323 Kong To-man, 30688 Tong Ping-woon, 30999 Au Yeung-moon, 31176 Chan Hang-lam, 31926 Lee Ying-chak, 32186 Cheng Shiu-wah, 32190 Mak Kit-man, 32240 Ho Wai-hung, 32334 Ng Kin, 32335 Lee Wah, 32396 Lam Sang, 32474 Tang Pak-chun, 32881 Wong Wai-ling (Miss).

(b) 25th June, 1956. Hay View Zone.—30344 Lau Kai-ming, 31134 Cheung Pang, 31307 Tse Kwong-ki, 31597 Lam Tse-chiu, E., 31730 Wong Sik-pui, 31793 Woo Tat-foon, 32484 Lam Po-chu, (Mrs), 33378 Chan Chung-ching, 33744 Kwong Kam-fook, 34388 Yan Tak-shing V.

Eastern Zone.—30078 Cheung Chan-too, 30240 Wong Chun-kee, 30368 Hui Puk-wu, 30403 Pun Yiu-kwan, 30773 Fok Man-kui, 31061 Kwan Chun-ming, 31539 Chui Wing-kui (Miss), 31664 Kong Shok-hum (Miss), 31713 Yim Ping-kwan, 33077 Tso Wai-mars, 33279 Lau Shing-wai, 33361 Lau Wing-hin, 33495 Lam Koo, 33643 Chung Man, 33686 Man Kwok-hong, 33808 Tse Siu-hong, 33927 Chan Chi-ming, 33963 Chan Chung-kee (Hunghom).

D. R. W. Alexander,
Chief Staff Officer,
Civil Aid Services.
9.7.56.

AROUND HOLLYWOOD

HONEYMOON ISN'T OVER YET FOR ROCK HUDSON IN HIS SURPRISE MARRIAGE

By RON BURTON

Hollywood.

To Rock Hudson and his recently acquired wife, Phyllis Gates, the honeymoon is not over. In fact, there's plenty of doubt as to whether it has begun.

A check with the Hudsons to see how things are doing after their publicised surprised marriage just before the handsome leading man's 30th birthday disclosed their feelings on the subject of their honeymoon.

Hudson fans probably figured the event was associated with champagne, lots of romance, orchids and the hoopla that goes with a Hollywood wedding.

"If you really want to know," Hudson said, "things have never been this rough for me. We haven't really had what would be called a honeymoon."

Hudson said neither he nor his bride had had a day off, except Sundays, for 13 months when they were married. "But it was now or never," he said. "And we'd waited a long time."

ALLEGED HONEYMOON

The couple had been in Jamaica for several days on an alleged honeymoon when Hudson was called back by Universal-International for "Written on the Wind." Another star had to be free shortly for another film, so this one had to be started right away. The studio schedule had been made up without knowledge that Hudson was marriage-bound.

"When Christmas came along we didn't even have enough time to choose presents and greeting cards as we would have liked to," Mrs Hudson said. "And there's been absolutely no time for shopping for things for a house—such basic things as linens and dishes and glasses."

The Hudsons have crossed their fingers that they may get several weeks after the present film is completed and before he starts work on "The Dean Hess Story."

"Unless, of course, the studio calls me back suddenly to begin work right away for the Hess picture," Hudson said warily and wearily.

• • •

Some days everything goes wrong. Take the case of a film director, Alan Dwan. He was defeated by the elements and, in trying to shoot his film elsewhere in more comfortable surroundings, actually produced worse weather.

Dwan's problem began in the Sierra Nevadas near Topaz Lake at the Marine Corps winter survival test station. This area, located at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, always startles persons who think of California in terms of warm, mild weather. The temperature can hit 20 below with frequency in this area.

The director took his crew up to the installation for scenes for Allied Artists' "Hold Back the Night," the story of one marine company trying to protect the rear flank as the First Marine Division withdrew down the Icy Hungham Road from the Chosin Reservoir in Korean fighting.

The crew's feelings were reported by actor John Payne, who has been in rugged screen situations before but never such as this.

WONDERFUL EFFECT

"The first week we worked it was 20 below," Payne said. "It was rugged. Then up came a howling blizzard. Well, we took it as long as we could, but it was no use. Our 100 or so men returned to Hollywood where someone was trying to figure out how to duplicate the winter conditions."

The studio came up with a special insulating plastic in snowwhite puffed granules which was mixed with water and sent like a clinging spray onto walls of a huge quarry in the Hollywood Hills. Two tons of table salt covered the quarry floor, and the over-all effect was of dazzling white winter.

"Things went OK until the last day," Payne said. "Then gusts of 50 to 60 miles per hour whipped through our canyon. The mixture of salt, dust, gravel et cetera made it almost impossible for us to keep our eyes open. If it hadn't been the last day, I wonder what Dwan would have tried next."

Dwan wasn't worrying about trying anything else. He was delighted.

"Wonderful, wonderful," he said. "Really the finest blizzard effect I've ever seen. And we hadn't even figured on getting it. Wonderful."

• • •

Comedian Ed Wynn makes his debut as a straight dramatic actor in a new motion picture, and he won't be wearing his $3,700 superstition shoes, which are destined for the Smithsonian Institution.

"The Perfect Fool" has been known as a comedian since his first professional appearance in 1902 when he first wore the over-sized shoes. In 54 years they've cost an estimated $3,700 to maintain, he said, and also became something of a superstition.

"I'm not as superstitious about wearing them as I used to be," Wynn said. "Actually there's not one speck of the original leather left in them. It has all been replaced by newer material as things gave out."

The shoes became so well known in Wynn's career that the Smithsonian asked for them. Wynn feels they may go to this famed institution in Washington, D. C., sooner than originally planned. This is because of his starting the brand new career as a character actor in the film, "The Great Man."

WITH SON

His appearance in the Universal-International production represents the first time in his career that he has performed publicly without the shoes.

"I'd grown to believe those shoes were my good luck charms," he said. "They were the difference between success and failure. After I got up enough nerve to appear without them, I discovered the whole thing wasn't worth worrying about."

The comedian didn't choose any snap role to begin as a dramatic actor. It involves a 1,200-word speech in a scene which is sustained for six minutes. A camera crew and the cast gave him a four-minute ovation when he completed it in a single take.

The part played by Wynn is that of a pious owner of a small radio station in Massachusetts.

The film also marks another "first." Wynn appears for the initial time in a picture with his son, Keenan. However, they do not have any scenes together.

• • •

The script for Grace Kelly called for a castle, and Hollywood proved it was equal to the task by finding a $7,000,000 structure—but not here nor in Europe. It's in North Carolina.

And the story of the castle is almost as interesting as the script for MGM's "The Swan," which is based on Ferenc Molnar's well-known play.

It's located in the Asheville area in the western part of the state and was completed by the late George W. Vanderbilt in 1895. Vanderbilt had it modelled after several century-old French chateaux, and estimates indicate it probably would cost $70,000,000 to build it today.

The structure, usually called Biltmore House, has 400 rooms, 50 of them guest rooms, each with its own bath. Other features include an indoor and an outdoor swimming pool, a bowling alley, a banquet hall 72 feet long with a ceiling 75 feet high, a tapestry gallery 90 feet long and a library of 20,000 books. The library ceiling is almost entirely covered by a canvas by Tiepolo, the last great artist of the Venetian school, who died in 1770.

FIVE YEARS TO BUILD

The estate itself has been reduced from an original 100,000-plus acres to 12,000 through a gift to the government by Vanderbilt's widow. The acreage, presented in 1914, became the nucleus of the Pisgah National Forest.

Local reports indicate Vanderbilt chose the location in the Great Smoky Mountains after an extensive search for a place for a country residence. The reports have him standing on a hilltop and saying, "This is where I will build the house." And he bought land as far as he could see in all directions.

The house took five years to build. Special railroad tracks were put in to carry building materials. Today the estate, which gives employment to 500 persons, has 120 miles of equestrian trails and 17 miles of paved roads.

Vanderbilt's grandson, George A. V. Cecil, who lives in one wing of the house, had been approached several times previously by film companies which wanted to use the estate for background. "The Swan" evidently was the first script he felt would make proper use of the house.—United Press.



DON'T WASTE WATER

PHOTOGRAPHS
by our Staff Photographers
D.B.S. Speech Day
R.A.S.C. Swimming Gala
U.S. Independence Day Reception
St. Stephen's College Prizegiving
Philippines National Day Reception
Ordination at Our Lady of Lourdes Church
Canadian Memorial Service at Sai Wan Cemetery
Army Soccer Dinner at R.H.K.D.F. Headquarters
R.A.S.C. March Pass & Presentation of Medals
Private English School Association Dinner Dance
Enrolment of Guides at Hay Ling Chau
Opening of New Kowloon City Pier
All Local Sports
Local Presentations
Local Weddings
etc. etc.
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ALTERNATE INSERTIONS
10% EXTRA
If not prepaid a booking fee of 50 cents is charged.

DEATHS

RICHARDS—Ethel Beatrice, aged 68, passed away peacefully at her residence, Radnorie Avenue on Sunday evening 8th July, 1956. Widow of the late Charles Richard and dearly loved mother of Bob, Connie, Russell, Mertie, Gertrude and the late Violet Beare. Funeral will take place at Happy Valley at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday 10th July.

STAMPS

SOMETHING EXCLUSIVE, Collectors packets of assorted stamps. From 20 cents per packet upwards. An entirely new series. South China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street, Hongkong and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

STAMP ALBUMS "Collection Builder" series. New stock now available, $3. From South China Morning Post Ltd., Wyndham Street and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a Ship's name

I, Peter Glatved, of Wallem & Co. Ltd., Hong Kong, hereby give notice that in consequence of company policy I have applied to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the British ship "Lyngheim" of HONG KONG REGISTRY Official Number 169930, Gross tonnage 3188 tons, Register tonnage 1807 tons, heretofore owned by Wallem & Co. Ltd., Hong Kong, for permission to change her name to "SOUTH HOPE" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by Wallem & Co. Ltd., Hong Kong

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the 7th day of July, 1956.

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

PETER GLATVED,
Director.

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SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

CIVIL ENGINEERING ACHIEVEMENT IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES

By DR S. B. HAMILTON

(a Past President of Britain's Institution of Structural Engineers.)

THE earliest problem that confronted civil engineers in the United Kingdom dependencies was the development of communications. In the tropical territories land travel was confined, at the time when they arrived there, to foot-paths through the bush, and water travel to sailing or paddling canoes along the rivers or the coast.

In the early stages land transport of goods involved their carriage by ferry across the great, unbridged rivers. As trade expands the delay and risk of damage involved in these methods can no longer be tolerated, but until large-scale trade is well established, there are no revenues to meet the substantial cost of building breakwaters, deep-water berths beside permanent quays, and long-span bridges. Where, as in the Federation of Malaya, there were natural harbours, ports were built earlier, but extensions to these have already become necessary.

LARGEST ARTIFICIAL HARBOUR

The list of harbour works already carried out or in progress in West Africa is impressive. Recently a new wharf has been completed at Bathurst, in the Gambia, and deep-water quays opened at Freetown, in Sierra Leone.

In the Gold Coast, Takoradi, which previously had berths for three ocean-going liners, has been enlarged to accommodate six.

Near Accra, the capital, the new modern port of Tema, which will eventually have berths for 20 large ships, will be the largest entirely artificial harbour in Africa. In Nigeria the berthing facilities at Apapa, the port of Lagos, have been greatly extended with the construction of warehouses, marshalling yards, and staff quarters, much of it on land reclaimed from the sea.

In East Africa port facilities have been extended and new berths constructed at Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, and Tanga, and a new port constructed at Mtwara.

In South-East Asia a sixth graving dock is being built at Singapore, additional deep-water berths at Port Swettenham in the Federation of Malaya, and wharves at Labuan, Sandakan and Jesselton in North Borneo.

In many cases the full value of the new facilities depends on the links between the ports and their hinterland. In the Gold Coast a network of roads and railways is being built for this purpose, with some remarkable bridges, including an impressive steel-arch bridge to carry the road to Togoland across the Volta River.

A new road crossing hills and valleys like a switchback links Nigeria with the Cameroons by a 350 feet suspension bridge over the Cross River. In the Federation of Malaya a double-deck bridge more than 600 feet long is to be built over the river Klang, and a general improvement of bridges and road surfaces is planned.

HARNESSING RIVERS

In nearly all the dependencies new industries have been developed, and the demand for power is insistent and growing. In many parts of Africa this demand is being met by harnessing the swift great rivers which flow from the central uplands.

The Kariba Dam on the Upper Zambesi, for instance, the first stage of which is planned to provide 500 megawatts of power at a cost of nearly £80 million, will hold back a lake 150 miles long, the largest man-made stretch of water in the world.

Another great scheme is in prospect for the Shire River in Nyasaland. Nigeria's latest addition to its power resources is the large modern generating station known as Ijora B, which has had to be built virtually to float on a vast concrete raft.

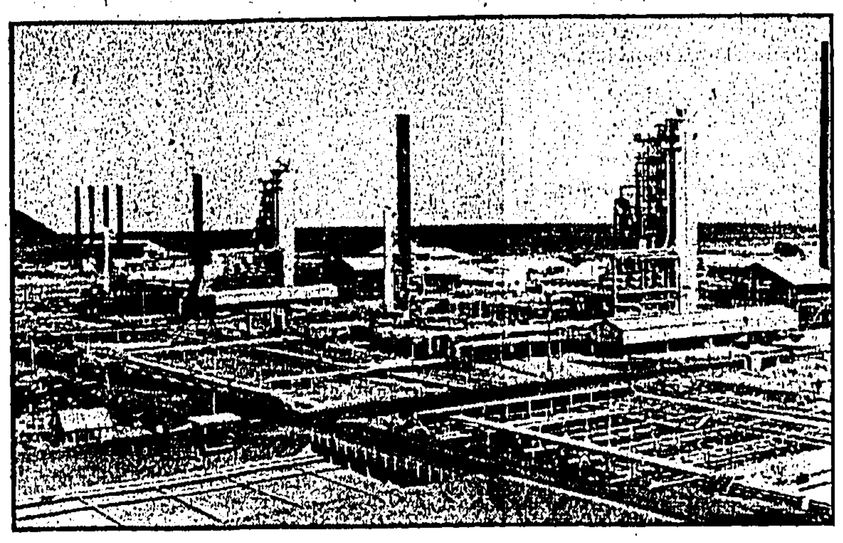
In the Gold Coast, a plan to harness the Volta river to produce up to 564,000 kilowatts is in the preliminary stages.

Schemes involving drainage, irrigation, or both together are in hand in many dependencies, to utilise potentially fertile waste land in coastal plains or the flood plains of the larger rivers.

An example from the Federation of Malaya is that in Perak, where 180,000 acres of swampy jungle are to be turned into rice-growing land.

Water control is the most important kind of engineering work in British Guiana.

The scheme at Boerasirie will shortly add 130,000 acres along the coast between the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers to the cultivable land.



A general view from the south-east showing the two crude oil distillation units and the power house of the British Petroleum Company Ltd's oil refinery at Aden.

Oil-Filled Cable Made In Britain

The highest-rated oil-filled cable to be made in the United Kingdom is the 301 kv cable supplied to the Aluminium Company of Canada for its Kemano-Kitimat project.

This cable was designed, manufactured and installed by Pirelli-General Cable Works Ltd, in conjunction with Pirelli of Milan.

The successful development of the Kemano-Kitimat cable entailed the setting of new and higher standards of manufacture and testing, and the equipment and techniques evolved have now become part of the normal production process for Pirelli-General super-tension cables at the Eastleigh Works.

A specially designed paper-lapping machine has been installed, capable of applying simultaneously up to 200 layers of paper insulation under precisely controlled conditions of tension and registration.

The machine is housed in a fully air-conditioned enclosure, so that the entire lapping operation can be carried out in a controlled atmosphere.

This equipment, the first of its kind to be used on full-scale production in this country, enables a consistently high standard of electrical insulation to be maintained automatically, irrespective of external atmospheric conditions during manufacture.

New development and test bays associated with the electrical laboratory have been equipped with the latest apparatus for carrying out development work and type approval tests on cables for the highest voltages.

Today there are over 600 feeder-miles of oil-filled cable installed or in process of installation in the United Kingdom, and it is estimated that there are nearly 2,000 feeder-miles installed throughout the world.

New Advances In Aluminium Foil For Insulation

One of the most important developments in modern building construction emphasised in the "Aluminium in Building" Exhibition in London was the use of aluminium foil in the thermal insulation of buildings.

Experiments have shown that some 50 to 80 per cent of the heat flow across a normal-sized cavity air space bounded by ordinary building materials is by radiation. The remainder is by convection.

To counteract this flow of radiant heat, sheets of bright aluminium foil are placed in the insulation space. Here the high reflection and low emission of radiant heat from the surfaces of the foil effectively prevent the passage of this heat.

The effectiveness of the barrier is improved by air layers, formed between the sheets, which reduce the convection loss.

The sheets of foil may be slightly crumpled so that they create air pockets and, at the same time, ensure the minimum points of direct contact between the foil itself and the surfaces of the structure.

• •

The interesting point about this 'crumpled foil' type of insulation is that, being extremely flexible, foil may be used on any type of construction or any irregular surface.

In an alternative system of foil insulation the sheets can be spaced apart by distance strips so that parallel air layers are formed between them. This method is extremely efficient for the insulation of flat surfaces or panels.

In addition to the plain foil, a 'reinforced' foil has been developed for insulating walls, roofs and floors of buildings.

This material consists of foil bitumen laminated to one or both sides of tough paper. The additional strength given by this laminate enables easy handling and fixing in all parts of a building.

With regard to the actual use of the reinforced foil, an area of approximately 20 sq. ft. may be insulated with a 1lb. weight of the foil/paper laminate.

The material itself is, in fact, supplied in compact rolls each containing 500 sq. ft. in a width of 24 in. or 17 in.

Further experiments with foil are being carried out at the U.K. Building Research Station.

Hundreds of millions of square feet of aluminium foil have already been used to insulate modern offices, factories and houses throughout the world.

Big Orders For British Truck Co.

A British company, makers of goods and passenger vehicles, recently received oversea orders worth £130,000.

The countries include Australia, East and West Africa, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Hongkong. Orders cover nearly 70 passenger and goods chassis.

Largest order is from Hongkong. A bus company has ordered 13 single-deck bus chassis with diesel engines, fluid flywheels and preselector gearboxes as well as 12 underfloor engined chassis. Another Hongkong company wants two goods chassis with diesel engines.

An Antwerp company has ordered seven passenger chassis and five goods chassis of varying lengths. All the chassis will have diesel engines.

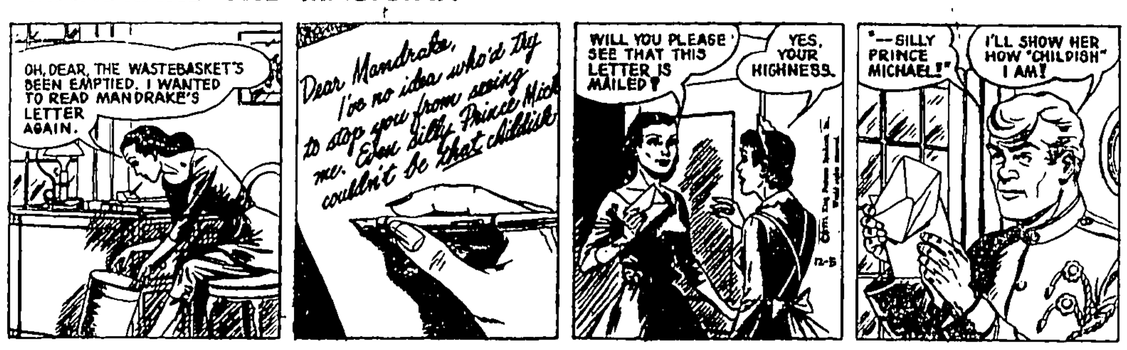
Three African orders cover 22 chassis. A Nairobi, East Africa, company wants 12 chassis with diesel engines, and a Gold Coast company wants eight chassis also with diesel engines. Two eight-wheeled chassis are ordered for Portuguese East Africa.

European orders include three passenger chassis for Lisbon and one goods chassis for Madrid.

A West Australian farmer's co-operative has ordered two chassis with diesel engines. Guy Motors Ltd, Wolverhampton, England.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

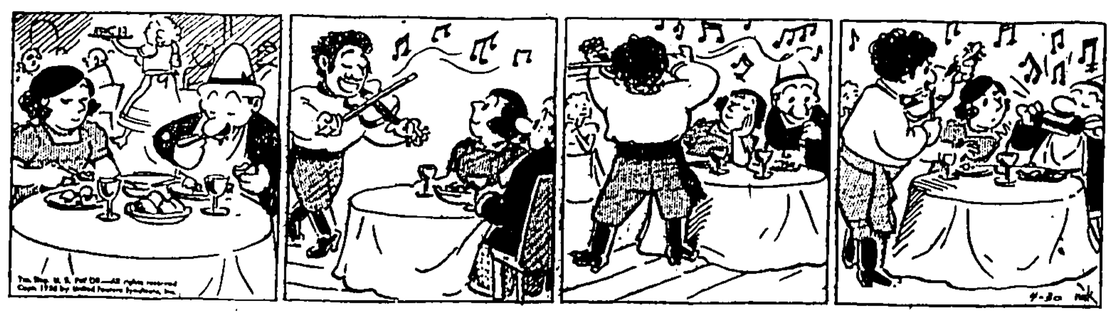
By Lee Falk and Phil Davis





FERD'NAND

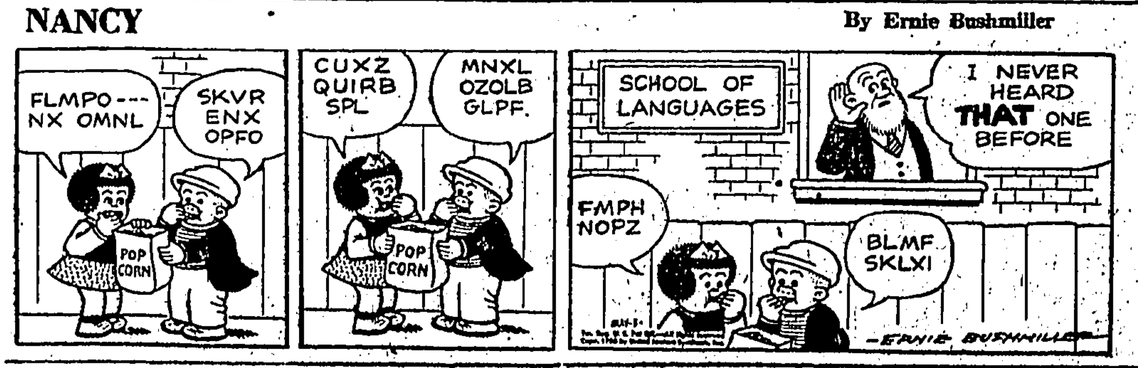
By Mik





NANCY

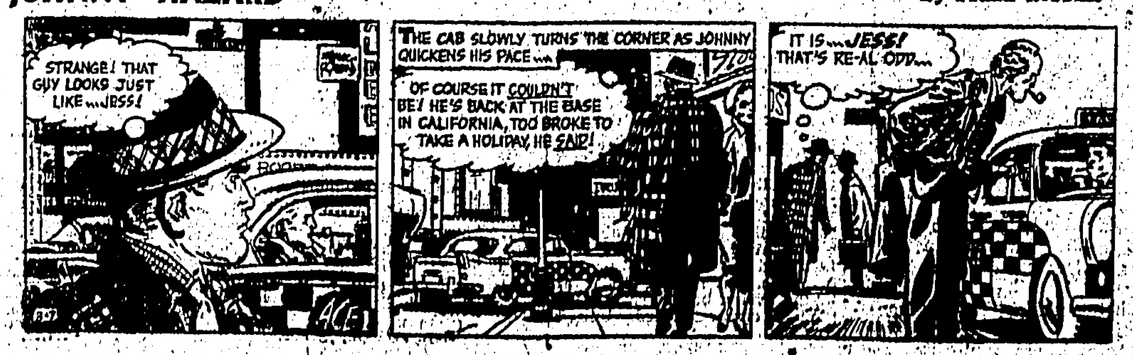
By Ernie Bushmiller





JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



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San Miguel

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O., Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

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MONDAY, JULY 9
By Air
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Philippines, 3 p.m.
Indonesia, 4 p.m.
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Central & South America, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 10
By Air
Thailand, Cambodia, 10 a.m.
Peking, Shanghai, Kunming, Hankow, 10 a.m.
Indo-China, France, 11 a.m.
N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, Noon.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 2 p.m.
Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 3 p.m.
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Indo-China, Pakistan (P. India, Parcels via Karachi), 10 a.m.
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
N. Borneo, Labuan, 3 p.m.
Thailand 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Philippines, 11 a.m.
West Africa, Parcels, via Lagos, Gold Coast, Parcels via Takoradi, Noon.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, Canada, 2 p.m.
Thailand, India, Pakistan (P. India, Parcels via Karachi), 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 12
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Malaya, Burma, India, 11 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Philippines, Labuan, 2 p.m.
Indo-China, Thailand, 2 p.m.
N. Borneo, 3 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 13
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Japan, 4 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 14
By Surface
China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
Formosa, 11 a.m.
Macao, 1 p.m.
Indo-China, France, 2 p.m.
Australia, New Zealand, 4 p.m.
N. Borneo, 4 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

NY COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By William T. Plunkett

New York, July 8.

Cotton futures ended another week of slow trading with a mixture of gains and losses.

At Friday's close the list ruled off 22 to up 18 points, or off $1.10 to up 90 cents a bale compared with the previous week.

Lagging tendencies of the nearby deliveries reflected the gradual pressure of July liquidation, anticipating expiration of the contract on Friday, and buyers wariness in face of steel strike and a new slow-down in the demand for textiles.

Narrowness of the market also was associated with indications that the government will continue to conduct the cotton export programme in its present form. Cotton trade leaders have urged replacement of the present sales system with an export subsidy programme.

Advocates of the change insist the subsidy system would permit broader market at a faster pace by exporters and would help to move the surplus at a faster rate and at a lower cost.

Trade sources said a brisk business has been going on between exporters and domestic mills in government-owned commodity credit corporation export cotton under the substitution privilege whereby the shipper does not have to export the identical bales he brought from the CCC. The shipper can sell the CCC cotton to mills, it was said, while assuming the responsibility for exporting a like amount of cotton at a later date.

Anticipating the government's first crop report of the season on Monday, traders showed more interest in the tenor of crop news which became a little more mixed because of droughty conditions in some Texas area and fears of excessive moisture in Carolina sections.

The government report will give the acreage in cultivation on July 1. Private reports indicate a figure of 16.1 to 16.4 million acres compared with 17.5 last year and the acreage allotment this season of 17.4 million acres.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per $1)	5.07
Sterling notes (per £1)	15.75
Australian notes (per £1)	12.45
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	18.10
Siam tical (per 100)	26.90
Singapore (Straits)	1.60

AMERICAN ECONOMY

Steel Mediators Fail To Negotiate Satisfactory Settlement

By JOHN MORKA

New York, July 8.

The nation-wide steel strike which threatens to paralyse the US economy moved into its eighth day with no indications of an early settlement.

Federal mediators scheduled talks with steel and labour leaders today. But there was no indication that either side was prepared to retreat from previously adamant positions. About 90 per cent of the nation's steel production was closed down, mainly on the night after protracted negotiations broke down, mainly on the issue of an industry-sponsored proposal for a five-year contract.

The after-effects of the steel shutdown are becoming more serious by the day. Losses in production and wages are running into the millions daily, affecting a wide variety of businesses, ranging from steel itself down to the corner grocery store. And the end is nowhere in sight.

Already thousands of workers outside steel itself (650,000) are jobless. One estimate placed the number of jobless in the railroad industry at 70,000 by the end of last week. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which gets 30 per cent of its business from steel, announced a reduction in its work force of upwards of 18,000 a 15 to 20 per cent drop. Warehouses, truckers, construction companies, and dozen of other industries are already suffering in varying degrees. As the steel pinch becomes tighter in two or three weeks it will be even worse.

Elsewhere, the impact of the steel shutdown was manifold.

Elsewhere

1. Retail sales in one strike-stricken area are reportedly off by some 15 to 20 per cent, with the situation expected to worsen as the strike develops.

2. Price boosts ranging from $5 to $16 a ton were announced by leading producers not affected by the strike, presaging what any believe might be a pattern for the industry in the event of a settlement.

3. A gray market in steel appears to be developing, in some cases prices being quoted double regular mill quotations.

4. Importers are now forecasting a higher price for foreign steel but there appears to be some question as to how much European suppliers can provide for the US market.

Steelworkers and industry meanwhile suffer production and wage losses of over 40 million daily. Oil refineries—like others are also piling up losses.

Refiners, it was reported, are cutting off the supply of heavy residual fuel to steel mills and began losing sales at the rate of about 3 million weekly. In two weeks or so, a shortage of pipes could seriously impede exploration and drilling commitments.

So far the pinch on steel hasn't been strong enough to set off buying from abroad.

Premium Prices

As steel becomes tighter, American steel users might be more disposed toward paying prices for European steel. According to the Wall Street Journal, some importers feel steel import prices will move upward, but it added, its "questionable" as to how much could be obtained from this source. Europe is now consuming about 85 per cent of its steel, with 15 per cent earmarked for export. One Belgian steel producer, it reported, has already made offers to a structural steel fabricator at prices slightly above current warehouse levels. US imports were valued at about $15 millions, compared with 11 millions a year ago.

According to the Journal of Commerce, one drawback to increased European steel shipments is the relatively higher prices prevailing abroad, although some European suppliers are quoting close to US prices than others.

"Prices for imported structural and plate steel, types that are especially tight here, are above quotations of the larger mills but one importer said that plate has been offered as cheaply as by some of the smaller United States producers," the Journal of Commerce said.

Delivery

Further, it noted that what American inquiries are being made about European supplies generally stress immediate delivery. However, it is felt that prompt delivery from Europe is virtually impossible to get these days, the waiting period varying from six to eight weeks—and longer.—United Press.

Selwyn Lloyd: To Rebuild Financial Health

Dinas Powis, Wales, July 8.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said today "our generation's task is to rebuild the financial health and strength of this country."

"To put it more bluntly," Mr Lloyd told a political meeting here, "upon our success in rebuilding our economic strength depends our right still to be called a great power."

Mr Lloyd summed up the economic problem in a nutshell:

"We have to struggle in the face of bitter competition. The export trade must come first.

"Our success in it depends upon the keenness and determination displayed by exporters in going out for new business and in their skill in promoting sales abroad.

"These are human factors. They cannot be measured. There is no doubt that the German sales effort has been exceptionally vigorous.

"United Kingdom export efforts, on the other hand, have been weakened by the competing attractions of a buoyant home market which has made domestic sales so easy for the manufacturer that he has had less incentive to sell his goods abroad."—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately $470,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Shares	Sales
BANKS			
HK Bank ..	1700		1 @ 1700
INSURANCES			
Union	975		
SHIPPING			
Waterband			
(O) ..	23½		
(N) ..	22.30		
Wheelock	9.35	9.40	1200 @ 9.40
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf		91	100 @ 90
Dock ..	40	41	1000 @ 41
Prident (O)	14.30	14½	
LAND, ETC.			
HK Hotel	14½	14.70	1000 @ 14.60
HK Land	65	65½	504 @ 65
RUBBER			
Amalg. .	1.45	1.50	8027 @ 1.475
			10000 @ 1.475
			1000 @ 1½
Trust .		1.67½	830 @ 1.60
UTILITIES			
Tram	23.90	24.10	700 @ 23.90
Yaumati	109	110	300 @ 109
C. Light (O)	24.70	24.90	1750 @ 24.80
C. Light (N)	21.90	22.10	
Electric XD	31½	31.75	1100 @ 31.75
			71 @ 31.50
			200 @ 31.75
			38 @ 31.50
Telephone	24.90	25	4900 @ 25
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	35		
STORES, ETC			
Dairy .	10.50	10½	50 @ 10½
			1000 @ 10.40
Watson	12.20		1000 @ 12
			14.00 @ 12.20
Lane, Crow			
XD		32	
COTTONS			
Textile Corp	5.20	5.40	
Nanyang "	7.55		
INVESTMENT			
Yangtsze	7		
Allied XD	5.40	5½	2000 @ 5.45
HK & FE Invest . .	11.30	11.40	

US RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, July 8.

Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bales by the New York Cotton Exchange for the 1955-56 season to July 3 were as follows:

Britain	153,998
Continent	626,333
Orient	1,111,144
Canada	133,941
Total for season*	2,027,416
Same period last year*	3,305,317

*excluding linters

—United Press.

SCOOTER CRAZE HITS AMERICA

New York, July 8.

The postwar craze for Italian-inspired motor scooters which has now taken over the European continent has now started to invade the United States.

It may not be long before American motorised habits have been substantially changed by the influx of what amounts to an outboard engine mounted on wheels. At least that's the thinking and dream of Italian manufacturers who are now taking a costly plunge into the American market with an intensive sales and advertising campaign.

The two Italian manufacturers—Piaggio & Co. of Genoa with its "Vespa" model and Innocenti with its "Lambretti"—have already signed up hundreds of distributors throughout the United States.

Suburbanites, farmers, shoppers and 30,000,000 families who own one car and could use but cannot afford two are regarded as prime prospects.

Tens of thousands of these two-wheelers can now be seen on US highways, farms and in factories. And the peak is yet to come, according to its makers. Piaggio alone is selling some 500 weekly.

The Vespa sells for just under US$400 in the United States. It is capable of a top speed of 50 miles an hour, with a six horsepower, one cylinder engine powered with an oil-gasoline mixture. It will go some 110 miles on a single gallon of fuel.

POPULAR

The motor scooter is especially popular in Europe, where gasoline is expensive and transportation more difficult than in the United States. In Europe, Vespas are used by doctors, clergymen, office and factory workers for store deliveries, and of course for family outings.

All kinds of Vespa clubs have been formed, a sort of friendly international brotherhood of the road. There are 100 clubs in Italy, 117 in France, 96 in Germany, 99 in Switzerland and scores elsewhere. Country inns that formerly had little tourist trade now cater to these scooter owners, who dash into cities to sightsee and then scoot back to low-priced lodgings in the country for the night.

The scooter got a big break when Hollywood luminaries took to this new form of transportation. Audrey Hepburn drove on in one of her Italian movies. And Jimmy Stewart and Tyrone Power were seen scooting about also. And even bulging Jackie Gleason has been known to drive one without collapsing the tyres.

And American businessmen have begun to show interest in the motor scooters. A steel company president, on first glimpse of them in Rome, ordered several of the three-wheeled versions for his Pennsylvania plant. He says they cut costs considerably by releasing larger trucks from the smaller tasks of plant delivery. Another big company, Lockheed Aircraft, has bought a brigade of scooters for similar inside work at its California factories. Boeing, too, was among the first to put the Italian import to use.

In other parts of the world, the scooter is no novelty either. It is seen in most Latin American countries, in the Middle East, and in the Far East. It has been put to some strange uses, also. In India, as part of the government programme to eliminate human rickshaw runners, Vespas with a station wagon attachment behind are being used to replace the traditional rickshaw. And say the Vespa people, vacationing millionaires on the French Riviera have been known to abandon their Cadillacs to have a Riviera chauffeur drive them from their villas to the sea in a station wagon version.

WEDDING

At a recent wedding in Germany, the bride and groom left the church on a scooter, passing through an honour guard of scooter-mounted ushers. And a zany Frenchman scooted across the English Channel by rigging pontoons on his machine and attaching a propeller to his rear wheel.

Whether the Vespa could match European success in the United States, Filippo M. Theodoli, general manager of the US distributors, would not venture to predict. (there are more Vespas in Italy than motor cars.) On the basis of what he's seen of American traffic and parking congestion, he thinks more scooters might provide conditions less nerve-wrecking for motorist and pedestrian alike. He notes that six scooters could be parked in the space required for the average motor car.—United Press.

Mediators Plot New Moves To End Steel Strike

By J. Robert Shubert

Pittsburgh, July 8.

Federal officials, worried by the ever-mounting economic toll of the steel strike, were reported plotting new moves today to end the week-old walkout of 650,000 mill workers.

If both the United Steel Workers Union and the steel companies clinging to widely divergent positions in their contract battle, US Mediation Service director Joseph F. Finnegan was expected to summon top negotiators to Washington within a day or so.

The capital conferences could lead to government-initiated suggestions aimed at ending the walkout, which has already cost nearly $280,000,000 in lost steel production and strikers' wages.

Other strike developments included:

1. From 65,000 to 90,000 rail, truck and water transportation workers forced into idleness. Furloughs, part-time work scheduled for 40,000 coal miners when they return from their annual vacations on Tuesday.

2. Steel price increases of $8 to $14 a ton in anticipation of higher labour costs imposed by small companies operating under agreements with the use that they will meet the terms of a national settlement.

3. A government embargo on warehouse steel of critical types needed for defence orders such as aircraft, guided missiles and atomic energy.

4. The ten per cent pay cut for all non-union employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which normally gets 30 per cent of its revenues from steel hauling.

5. Black and gray market operators peddled steel up to 14 cents a pound, nearly double the legitimate warehouse price. Brokers, willing to gamble on anything, took most of this steel.

Mr Finnegan and his mediators apparently face a stiff task in getting the negotiators back to the bargaining table. The mediation chief met separately with officials and representatives of the big three companies here last Thursday. He reported no indication either side was ready to resume the talk which blew up in New York on June 30.

Some observers said it could be two more weeks before the strike builds up pressures of sufficient proportion to force major compromises. — United Press.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, July 8.

With trade and factories holding off on Saturday the market sagged with a small turnover.

Closing prices in straits cents per lb. fob Malayan ports were:

No. 1 Rss July	91¼-91½
Aug.	90½-91⅛
Sept.	unquoted
No. 2 Rss July	87¼-87¾
No. 3 ..	86¼-86¾
No. 4 ..	84-85
Spot rubber unbaled	91¼-91¾
Blanket crepe	73-75
No. 1 pale crepe	110-112

—United Press.

WORLD TIN SUPPLY SITUATION

London, July 8.

World supply and demand for tin during this year will be in balance according to estimates by the International Tin Council.

Following the conclusion of the Council's initial meeting under the new international tin agreement, a communique issued last week announced that W. K. Davey of the United Kingdom has been selected as manager of the new buffer stock which is to be set up under the agreement. Mr Davey was for many years Chairman of the London Metal Exchange.

The date on which initial contributions were due from producing countries to the buffer stock was declared to be Sept., 15, 1956. The producing countries have indicated their intention of making their contributions mainly in cash.

The communique announced that Israel and Korea had acceded to the agreement which was accepted by the Council. It added that Turkey was likely to join the new international agreement shortly.

No communication has been received from Thailand indicating her intention to join the international agreement and in consequence the votes of the producing countries were rearranged as follows:

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi 96, Bolivia 229, Indonesia 229, Malaya 385, Nigeria 61.

The votes for the consuming countries were rearranged as follows:

Australia 35, Belgium 41, Canada 83, Denmark 86, Ecuador 5, France 180, India 82, Netherlands 57, Spain 15, United Kingdom 416.

The next meeting of the tin council will be on October 15, 1956.—United Press.

Wall Street Industrials Register Excellent Gains

By Elmer Walzer

New York, July 8.

Industrial stocks in the past week registered their best gain since the week ended Nov. 5, 1955.

Their strength lifted other divisions, with utilities setting a new average high since March of 1931 and rails gaining a fraction. Trading increased to the best level in a month.

The market was following two traditions:

1. Prices usually rise in the summer and this advance has become a traditional one.

2. The Wall Street adage, also traditional: "Never sell on strike news."

Wall Street bought steel stocks in several sessions. They closed the week with gains running to more than 2 points in Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet and Tube.

The steels had been well sold earlier in the year and the market man looked for a good pickup in steel demand when production is resumed. They were a bit wary on Friday, however, after a federal mediator reported both sides of the steel wage controversy still unwilling to get together.

Big Demand

Anticipation of higher earnings for the chemical companies focused attention on that group. Du Pont, the leader, notted a rise of nearly $8 a share for the week. Dow Chemical rose nearly $4 and Olin Mathieson $4.

Gains in the utilities ranged to $6 a share in People's Gas.

Oils swung forward with gains ranging to nearly $5 a share in Royal Dutch. Wide advances also were noted in Amerada, Gulf, and Warren.

The cements still had a big demand despite the recent rise. The lure of the forthcoming road building programme sent this group up $4 or $5 a share with most of the issues setting new highs.

Aircrafts, in anticipation of a long era of busy plants with big gains running to more than $4 a share in Boeing Aeroplane which responded to a move to split the stock two for one.

Many special issues recorded big advances. Addressograph was whirled up $9, Food Machinery $6.50, International Paper $6 and Owens Corning Fiberglas $13.

Of the 1,364 issues traded during the week 708 advanced, 96 declined and 200 held unchanged.

The Dow-Jones averages closed the week as follows: Industrial, 504.14, up 11.80 points; rails, 107.18, up 0.47; utilities 68.71, up 1.83, and 65 stocks, 178.87, up 2.90.—United Press.

London Foreign Exchange

London, July 8.

Foreign exchange rates closed on Saturday as follows:

New York	2.79½-2.79¼
Montreal	2.73⅛-2.74
Amsterdam	10.64-10.64½
Brussels	139.00-139.00
Copenhagen	19.33¼-19.33½
Frankfurt	11.67⅛-11.67⅜
Milan	1743-1743
Paris	990-990¼
Stockholm	14.41¼-14.41-15/16
Zurich	12.18-12.18¼

—United Press.

The Bank Of England Statement

London, July 8.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended July 4, reads as follows:

	Sterling
Note in circulation	1,900,500,343
Public deposits	9,941,070
Private deposits	306,756,979
Government securities	314,500,819
Other securities	73,404,595
Reserves	45,761,874
Ratio	14.5

—United Press.

London Market Has Bad Week

By C. T. Hallinan

London, July 8.

Forced to digest disagreeable news practically every day of the past week, the stock market obviously has suffered from wind on the tummy but it has nevertheless preserved a fairly decorous behaviour. The tentative view that Britain is heading into a recession of sorts unless Mr Macmillan has a good deal of luck in his manoeuvring seems to be accepted widely but it caused very little fresh selling.

But both buying and selling were erratic and trendless. Despite the formidable outlook for motor companies, both Rolls Royce and Ford Motors rose 2 shillings, no doubt on bear covering. British American Tobacco and Unilever gained 1 shilling 3 pence. Imperial Chemicals 9 pence and Courtaulds 7½ pence.

Oils were strong, partly on the news of the scheme to pump Middle East oil through Western Europe. Royal Dutch gained £5 to £82¾, only five shillings below its earlier peak. Shell Transport gained 10s 3d. British Petroleum 6s 3d and Burmah Oil and Canadian Eagle about 3s 6d. Gold shares enjoyed selective buying with numerous gains of 2s or more.

British Government bonds were irregularly lower with declines ranging from 1/16 to 5/16.

Two Favourites

In foreign bonds the continent came in strongly for Japanese issues; for several years now one or more European syndicates have had a nice run in these issues from time to time. One attraction is that the London issues stand well below the prices one has to pay if he buys them in New York so that there is a certain amount of protection.

This week two favourites were especially sought. Tokyo Electric 6 per cents rose £4½—both assented and non-assenteds—while the 1930s non-assented jumped £4. Several others rose £1 or a little more, including the usually inactive South Manchurians. German Potash bonds, after being heavily sold, recovered to close unchanged this past week. The Dawes Loan non-assenteds gained £1 and the Young Loan 10s 0d.

Dollar stocks were very active.

There was also increased interest in Argentine issues; up about £1 in the case of Anglo-Argentine Tramway debentures. American buying on Chilean issues lifted Antofagasta Railway ordinary £4½ to a new high at £2; the preference gained £1½.—United Press.



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OAG Tells Graduates About Real Meaning Of Education

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. E. B. David, CMG, this morning addressed graduates of the Sam Yuk Middle School of the Seventh Day Adventist Church on the real meaning of education.

He said education had a much wider meaning than acquiring book learning; the object of education was to equip the growing child to live a good and useful life—useful and valuable not only to himself but to the community in which he had to take his place.

Following the graduation ceremonies the new school building of the Mongkok branch of the Sam Yuk Middle School was officially opened by the H. E. Mr David.

OAG's SPEECH

Addressing the gathering His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. E. B. David said:

It always gives me great pleasure to be invited to take part in graduation and similar school ceremonies and to have the opportunity of seeing more boys and girls ready to launch themselves into the world with the proper mental and educational equipment which we would like to see provided one day—for every child in the Colony.

On the present occasion we have a double reason for gratification in that today's ceremonies also include the opening of the new buildings for the Mongkok branch of the Sam Yuk school, and these buildings will add to the total school accommodation and permit the inauguration of Middle School education in the Mongkok school which already exists in the Clear Water Bay and Happy Valley schools.

And here I should like to pay a tribute to the Sam Yuk schools for the work they are doing in this field. In the fruitful partnership between Government and voluntary organisations for expanding the educational facilities in Hongkong there is a particular need for more secondary education in the medium of the Chinese language, and this Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists is one body which is contributing to the filling of that need.

A LITTLE SHY

I always feel a little shy on these occasions in discussing education in the presence of the Director of Education and of members of the Education profession, but I should like to say something on the subject—not for the first time—since it is appropriate at gatherings like this that we should occasionally review our work in this field and think what it is we are trying to do not what success we are having in doing it.

It was Emerson who said "The things taught in schools and colleges are not an education but the means of education." It is easy—particularly perhaps for parents—to regard schooling merely as a means of acquiring the necessary book-learning and training which will enable the child to pass such examinations as will qualify him for a job or a career, and to judge the return on the financial investment in the child's education solely by the standard of the level of profession or occupation which he is thereby equipped to enter. But that is surely only part of the story.

Education has a much wider meaning than that and teachers have a much wider responsibility than pumping book-learning into their pupils. The object of education is to equip the growing child to live a good and useful life—useful and valuable not only to himself but to the community in which he has to take his place and to which he has to make his contribution.

The well-being of that community depends not primarily on material prosperity but on the moral and spiritual values by which it is guided. If we have faith in the future of the human race, then we must surely look and hope for a steady raising and improvement in those values by which the lives of men and women are governed.

MUST CARRY ON

We must look to each succeeding generation to carry on this task, and while much can be done in the home it is in the schools, where the child has his or her first experience of community life, that there is need for guidance and training—training in the building of character, inculcation of principles and moral standards, which will enable the child to live a useful life and play his part in leaving the world a better place than he found it.

This is education in the broader sense and it is a sense in which mental capacity is of little account, it does not matter whether the child has brains or not, whether he comes out with a first class diploma or a third class one; if he has earnt these lessons, if he has formed good habits, instilled good principles and moral standards, then he has been educated.

And it is in this broad sense that in my view a religious training plays such an important part; the man or woman who has been brought up with a belief and faith in God will always have a chart by which to steer his or her course when navigating alone on the rough seas of life.

THE REAL TEST

It is no doubt gratifying to teachers to see their own pupils obtaining the greatest number of scholarships, diplomas, certificates, and so on, which show the measure of their success in imparting knowledge and the capacity for thought; but the real test of the success of a child's education is what he makes of his life after he leaves school.

Coming back to Emerson, just as what is taught in schools and colleges is not education but the means of education, so education itself is not an end in itself but a means to an end, the life that is to be lived afterwards.

It is not perhaps always easy for schools to keep in touch with pupils after they have left school, but I should like to suggest to the pupils that here a duty rests on them.

Whether or not there are Old Boys and Old Girls associations through which this touch can be maintained, their teachers will always be glad to hear of them and to hear what they are doing, and if they make the effort to keep in touch themselves they will not only be helping their teachers to judge the results of their education but will also be helping to build up a corporate spirit, pride and tradition in the school which means so much to successive generations of pupils.

HIGH IDEAL

A tradition of good fellowship, of hard work, of clean living, of religious observance—all these provide a high ideal to which the young and immature student can be encouraged to aim. If he can learn in school what it means when by any selfish action of his he lets his school down, so in after life he will refrain from letting the community down.

So I do urge you to cultivate that corporate spirit and pride in your school, not just for your own sakes but for the sake of the pupils who are coming after you.

And now I have kept you long enough. What is best said is said shortly. To you who are graduating I should like to express my best wishes for, and my confidence in, your future.

I am sure you will be worthy of the education you have received in the Sam Yuk schools and I hope you will not forget your school after you have left but will continue to give it all the support you can.

To the Sam Yuk schools and their teachers I extend my best wishes for their continued progress and expansion and my appreciation of the valuable contribution they are making towards the educational needs of Kongkong.



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Printed and published by ROBIN GEORGE HUTCHESON for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Your mother can tell you how to reduce—she was on the verge of starvation when she was my secretary!"

Corruption Trial: Army Surveyor's Evidence

Evidence of the procedure in documentary work regarding War Department contracts was given by Major J. V. Moore, quantities surveyor at HQRE, when the conspiracy and corruption trial entered its sixth week at the Victoria District Court this morning.

The accused are Chau Chung-sang, 38, managing partner of the Shun Hing Construction Co., Major Donald Peachey, 47, and Capt. Harry Curtis, 46, both of the Royal Engineers.

They are alleged to have conspired together between November 12, 1953, and August 10, 1954, to cheat and defraud Her Majesty's Government in connection with work by the Shun Hing firm.

Chau is also charged with three counts of corruption, six of larceny and one of fraudulent conversion, the last count being alternative to the larceny charges. Peachey is charged with two corruption counts, and Curtis with one count.

Mr John Hobley and Mr Desmond Mayne, Crown Counsel, are prosecuting. Mr Patrick Yu is defending Chau, instructed by Mr K. Y. Yung, of Zimmern and Co. Mr John Clifford, instructed by Mr J. C. B. Slack, of Hastings and Co., is defending the two officers.

BILL NO. 1

Dealing with a document known as Bill No. 1, Major Moore testified that it was used, among other things to price items in the conditions of the contracts. It consisted of a general summary of the work.

Bill No. 1 may also include a fee which the contractor might charge for inspecting the site and for taking precautions against things like fire.

What the Bill did, witness said, was to draw the contractor's attention to particularly important conditions in the contract. It also prevented additional claims arising at the end of the jobs.

At the end of each Bill No. 1 was what is known as a General Summary. The practice was for the prices inserted in each of the following bills attached to Bill No. 1 to be carried on to the General Summary.

There was also a space for the signature of the contractor at the end of the General Summary. Bill No. 1 was prepared at his office at HQRE. Other bills were also prepared in his office and consisted of the setting out of the work which was to be done.

BILLS CHECKED

Major Moore went on to say that these bills were not signed by the contractor, because the total sum involved in each bill was contained in the General Summary which the contractor signed.

Witness said he made a check on all the bills. If there were any inaccuracies, written observations were made by his office. These observations, and the reply to them by the contractor, were referred to in the endorsements.

The letter of acceptance of a contractor's tender went out from his office. In that letter the contractor was told to pay the security deposit necessary. He was also instructed to produce the receipt of the deposit to the superintendent officer of the contract, whoever the latter might be, before the work started.

The deposit money was refunded to the contractor as soon as the work was completed, Major Moore continued. On conclusion of the contract, a certain proportion of the contract money was retained by the War Department for a period of six weeks—known as the "maintenance period."

The reason for this was that if any repair was found to be needed to the work in the meantime, and the contractor failed to carry out that repair, the War Department could do the work by other means.

Hearing is proceeding.

Traffic Census

The traffic department is at present engaged in taking a census of vehicles in the Colony's principal traffic areas.

Yesterday and again today a number of police constables, equipped with checking metres, were stationed at points in Garden Road, registering the number and flow of vehicles.

The census is for traffic department statistical records.

NEW WAVE OF TERRORISM

(Continued from Page 1)

Molotov cocktail was thrown by rebel terrorists at a freight train going to Nemours, but railway workers quickly put the fire out.

The Prefect of Oran has announced that 21 shops in the city were to be closed permanently because their owners took part in the Algerian general strike on July 5.

Small skirmishes between French troops and rebel units took place in various parts of Algeria. In several clashes, French forces inflicted heavy losses on the rebels.—France-Presse.

Reservoirs Lose 30 Mill Galls

Water storage in the Colony's reservoirs decreased by 30 million gallons over the week-end. The total amount of water in store at 8 o'clock this morning was 2,545 million gallons.

Consumption during the two days amounted to 82 million gallons and the yield from streams and catchment areas was 52 million gallons.

The following are the Water Authority's figures for the weekend.

Sunday, at 8 a.m: total storage 2,559 million gallons, consumption 41 million gallons, yield 25 million gallons—a loss of 16 million gallons.

Monday, at 8 a.m.: total storage 2,545 million gallons, consumption 41 million gallons, yield 27 million gallons—a loss of 14 million gallons.

In the two-day period, rainfall registered by the Water Authority at Aberdeen was .37 of an inch, at Pokfulam .12 of an inch and 1.15 inches at Shing Mun, in the New Territories.

GIRL INJURED

A private motor car knocked down and seriously injured a six-year-old Chinese girl in Main Street West, Shaukiwan, near Hoi Ning Street, at 6.50 p.m. yesterday.

The injured girl, Yu Chi Mui, of 26 Hing Man Street, 1st floor, is now detained in hospital for treatment.

FALSE REPORT

A report was made to the Police at 2 a.m. today that a Chinese was being threatened in Hennessy Road, Wanchai, by two men armed with daggers. It was alleged that $130 had been stolen from him.

Police enquiries revealed that no such incident had occurred.

SOLICITOR'S APPEAL

Counsel Denies Persecution By HK Law Society

Replying on behalf of the Hongkong Law Society in the appeal brought by John Leslie Lynn, a solicitor, against an order striking him off the rolls, the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, this morning refuted suggestions that the Society had kept Lynn waiting five years in regard to his admission and that the Society was persecuting him.

Lynn, represented by Mr V. J. D'Alton, is asking the Full Court, comprising the Chief Justice, Mr M. J. Hogan, and Puisne Judge, Mr Justice J. R. Gregg, to set aside Mr Reece's order and to order a new trial.

Lynn claims that the Trial Judge was wrong in law and that his judgment was unreasonable and could not be supported by the evidence. He alleges that the Trial Judge wrongly rejected evidence which caused a wrong or miscarriage of justice.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr Victor Gittins, instructed by Mr G. H. H. Golby, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, is representing the Incorporated Law Society of Hongkong, which made the original application before Mr Justice Reece on April 26 to have Lynn struck off.

The Society claimed that he had broken an undertaking not to practise on his own and that this constituted professional misconduct amounting to reasonable cause for being struck off the roll.

Mr D'Alton concluded his four-day address on Friday, but this morning suggested that Lynn could give evidence if the Court desired.

The Chief Justice remarked that unless there was some particular point Counsel wished to bring out they would consider the appellant's case closed for they had been listening to the address for several days.

Mr d'Almada opened by remarks on Mr D'Alton's complaints against the Law Society.

WENT TO JAPAN

He said that there was no question of the Society making Lynn wait five years, keeping him in a state of uncertainty as to whether they would approve his admission or not. In 1950 the Society told Lynn in unequivocal terms that they would oppose his admission then and possibly as a result of this Lynn took himself off to Japan where he remained for five years. It was not until he returned in the middle of 1955 that he wrote again to the Society about his admission.

Referring to the correspondence between Lynn and the Society, Mr d'Almada said that he did not think that it could be suggested that there was any undue delay on the part of the Law Society having regard to the fact that it was necessary for the Society to circularise members of the Committee from time to time in connection with this matter.

NO PERSECUTION

"There can be no suggestion of unfair conduct on the part of the Law Society towards the appellant, much less, as is suggested, that they were persecuting him, which I understand is the burden of one of the complaints made by Mr D'Alton in this appeal," Mr d'Almada said.

He told the Court that the position would be entirely different if the Law Society were dealing with a Hongkong solicitor instead of one of the Supreme Court adjudicature. A solicitor admitted to practise in Hongkong only was limited, and if he were a bankrupt it might be said that the Law Society was taking a very narrow and hard view if they imposed the same conditions upon such a solicitor. It would mean that this solicitor was prevented from going into practice at all.

Mr d'Almada asked the Court to hear his answer to one of their questions put to Mr D'Alton—what should be the attitude of the Court if they learned upon application for admission to practise in Hongkong that a solicitor was required to practise only under certain conditions in the country where he was qualified?

THE ALTERNATIVES

Mr d'Almada's view was assuming that these conditions came to light for the first time at the hearing of the motion for admission, the Chief Justice would do one of two things: either himself consider very seriously whether or not the solicitor should be admitted in Hongkong without any conditions; alternatively he would adjourn the motion to enable the Law Society, which had not been apprised of the facts, to make its representations.

And at the next hearing the Law Society might present two points: It might tell the Court that the applicant had given an undertaking that he would not practise in Hongkong save under those conditions which would entitle him to practise in his own country; or the Law Society might say "This man is a solicitor of the Supreme Court adjudicature and is entitled to practise in England, Wales and in the Commonwealth. There is no dearth of solicitors in Hongkong. We don't want as a solicitor in Hongkong a bankrupt, or even a bankrupt who has been discharged." In this circumstance the Chief Justice might see reasonable ground to refuse admission, Mr d'Almada said.

DIFFERENT POSITION

He submitted that Lynn's position being different from a solicitor entitled to practise only in Hongkong, there was no question of the Society dealing hardly with him.

If on admission it came to the knowledge of the Court that a solicitor had committed a breach of the conditions of practice in his own country, the Chief Justice would refuse to admit him in Hongkong, "because in truth and in fact there has been a breach of this undertaking by the appellant in Hongkong within 37 days of the undertaking beginning to become effective, that is, within 37 days of the time when he was admitted as a solicitor of this Colony," Mr d'Almada said.

The appeal is continuing.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.

6, Time Signal and Programme Summary; 6.03, Stock Market Report; 6.09, Alfred Newman and his Orchestra. "Serenade to the Stars"; 6.30, "Matters of Priority" A new series of programmes prepared by the United Nations Radio. No. 1—"The Sun Revisited" (Industrial Power and Atomic Energy); 6.45, "Box 200" Bert Gillett at the Organ; 7, Popular Classics; 7.30, "Old, but Fairly Mellow" Introduced by David Lyttle. Compiled by Timothy Birch; 7.59, Weather Report; 8, Time Signal and The News; 8.09, Commentary or Stop Press Item; 8.15, Evening Star—Maxine Sullivan; 8.30, Latin Rhythms; 9, Time Signal. Off the Beaten Track presented by Timothy Birch; 9.30, "Music in Many Moods" The first of four illustrated talks by Anton Faust. No. 1 "Wagner"; 10, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in "Take It From here" Alma Cogan, June Whitfield, Wallas Eaton with the Keynotes Repeat of last Saturday's Broadcast (BBCTS); 10.30, "The Middle East" Sixth of a series of eight programmes produced by the B.B.C. Feature Department No. 6 'Israel' (BBCTS); 10.59, Weather Report; 11, Time Signal, Radio News Reel; 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Close Down.

REDIFFUSION

2 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune; 3, Secrets of Scotland Yard—Narrated by Clive Brook; 3.30, Music by Lopez—With Guest Artists; 4, Romances of the World—Lady Hamilton; 4.15, Tea For Two; 4.30, Strictly Instrumental—Tunes with an Up Beat; 5, Children's Corner—Conducted by Auntie Pamela; 5.30, Monday Requests—Presented by Betty; 6.25, Birthday Mailbag; 6.30, La Musique Francaise—Presented by Jeannette Pity; 7.00, Personality Parade — Eddie Cantor; 7.15, Rediffusion Spotlight—Interview with Prof. Ida Mann, Internationally Known Specialist on Eye Diseases; 7.30, Coke Time—Starring Eddie Fisher with Axel Stordahl's Orchestra; 7.45, "The Final Year"—The Story of a Mother's Courage; 8, Time Signal and the News; 8.09, Weather Report, Announcements and Interlude; 8.15, Interlude with Music — Featuring Tommy Reilly and his Septet; 8.30, Gypsy Caravan; 9, Ferdinand Lopez—The Story of an Adventurer, adapted from the novel "The Prime Minister", by Anthony Trollope; 9.30, Monday Concert Hour — "Masquerade" (Symphonic Suite). (Khatchaturian) (played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, conducted by Arthur Fiedler.) "Pulcinella Suite" (Stravinsky) (played by the Symphony Orchestra of Radio Berlin, conducted by Arthur Rother.) "Violin Concerto in A Minor" (Glazounoff) (played by Nathan Milstein, with the R.C.A. Symphony Orchestra conducted by William Steinberg); 10.30, One Night Stand—Popular Dance Music; 11, Date with Dreamland—Featuring the Songs of the Gay Blazers; 11.30, Popular Concert Favourites, to midnight, God Save the Queen; Close Down.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Flora's Night Out

FLORA is a tall Scotswoman of 29. She is strikingly handsome, and shortly after nine o'clock the other evening she struck.

The earlier part of that evening Flora had spent enjoyably enough with a friend who had treated her to generous portions of the wine of the country—mild-and-bitter. But the time came when Flora's friend had to go home, and Flora was left high and dry with no one to talk to, nowhere in particular to go and 90 minutes of good drinking time still unexpended.

THE REGULARS

A PLAN formed quickly in Flora's mind, and she strode off towards a public house that had caught her eye.

By nine o'clock in the evening, when the commuters have all left town, and London has settled down to being several score of villages instead of a mighty city, the public houses take on something of the atmosphere of country inns. The regulars are all in their accustomed places, and a mistrustful silence tends to fall whenever a stranger enters.

Through the silence Flora strode to the bar of the inn.

FLORA TAKES OFFENCE

"A GLASS of cider, please," she said.

The landlord poured out the glass and pushed it towards her, mentioning the price.

"I've no money," said Flora, with dignity.

"Then I must ask you to leave, please," the licensee said.

That started it. Flora took offence, and took, besides a bottle that was handy on the counter, and hurled it towards the back of the bar. While the debris was still falling, Flora turned round and tipped over two glass-laden tables at which the regular customers were drinking. Then she marched out, leaving behind her a trail of destruction and dismay that would have done credit to a border raider in the great days.

REMORSE

ON the street side of the door something like remorse seems to have seized Flora, not for what she had done, but for not having made the best possible use of her opportunities.

She stooped, took off a shoe, and began to knock in the glass panels of the bar's swing-door. She was so absorbed that she did not notice the policeman who had sprinted up.

"Here," said the policeman, and caught Flora's arm. Just as he did so, the licensee appeared from inside the bar.

"You'd better come and see what she's done in here," he said.

'I DON'T REMEMBER'

AT the Clerkenwell court next morning, Flora, neatly dressed and gently mannered, pleaded guilty to having been drunk and disorderly the night before. The matter of wilful damage to the tune of £5 was mentioned.

"I'm afraid I don't remember anything about that," Flora said with a charming, disarming, nervous little smile.

The story was told to the magistrate, Mr. T. F. Davis, and Flora could add nothing to it, beyond a pretty "I'm sorry."

"It's a very bad show, this, you know," said the magistrate, and he fined her a total of £3, and ordered her to pay £5 compensation to the brewery.

Flora treated the court to a fleeting last smile, and left with her head still held high. There was a twinkling look in her eye as she went, as if it were beginning to come back to her—all the exhilaration of the night before, that earlier had slipped her mind.

Entered Colony Unlawfully

Each of four Chinese who appeared before Mr Hin-shing Lo at General this morning, charged with unlawful entry into the Colony was fined $100 or 20 days imprisonment.

The prosecution stated that the four men had entered the Colony without any authorisation or permit from the Immigration Officer on July 7.